



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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संख्या 46]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, नवम्बर 16, 1996/कार्तिक 25, 1918

No. 46]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1996/KARTIKA 25, 1918

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय
(विधि कार्य विभाग)
न्यायिक अनुभाग
सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्टूबर, 1996

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Department of Legal Affairs)
(Judicial Section)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1996

का. आ. 3160 :—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे करनाल (हरियाणा) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. एफ 5 (197) 96-न्यायिक]

एन. सी. जैन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी एवं अपर विधि सलाहकार

S.O. 3160.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Sh. Narender Singh, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Karnal (Haryana).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(197) 96-Judl.]

N. C. JAIN, Competent Authority
& Additional Legal Adviser

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 3161 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा 8 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के निम्नलिखित अभियोजन अधिकारियों का ऐसे किसी भी राज्य अथवा सब राज्य क्षेत्र में जिस पर पूर्वोक्त धाराओं के उपबंध लागू होते हैं, विचारण न्यायालयों में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा सन्स्थित मामलों तथा विधि द्वारा स्थापित पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपील न्यायालयों में इन मामलों से उद्भूत अपीलों/पुनरीक्षणों अथवा अन्य विषयों के संचालन के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

1. सर्वश्री हरीकिशन वेंकटेश
2. मिस बीना रायजादा
3. चन्द्र दत्ता

[संख्या 225/22/96-ए. वी. डी.-II(i)]

स. च. तिवारी, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, P.G. & PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1996

S.O. 3161.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following prosecuting officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation as Special Public Prosecutors for the conduct of cases instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment in trial courts and appeals/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law in any State or Union territory to which the provisions of the aforesaid section apply.

S/Shri

- (1) Harikrishna Venkataesh
- (2) Ms. Beena Raizada
- (3) Chandra Dutta

[No. 225/22/96-AVD. II(i)]
S. C. TEWARY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 3162 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1-ए) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के निम्नलिखित अभियोजन अधिकारियों को, ऐसे किसी भी राज्य अथवा सब राज्य क्षेत्र में जिस पर पूर्वोक्त धाराओं के उपबंध लागू होते हैं, विचारण न्यायालयों/मजिस्ट्रेटों के न्यायालयों

में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा सन्स्थित मामलों के संचालन के लिए सहायक लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

सर्वश्री

1. ए. के. सिंह
2. एम. बी. रामान्याह
3. रामकरन
4. सतपाल
5. मनोज कलादान
6. एस. देवेन्द्रन
7. श्रीमती एस. राधा
8. अजित कुमार श्रीवास्तव

[संख्या 25/22/96-ए. वी. डी.-II(ii)]

स. च. तिवारी, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1996

S.O. 3162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of Section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following Prosecuting Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, as Assistant Public Prosecutors for the conduct of cases instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment in the Courts of Magistrates in any State or Union territory to which the provisions of the aforesaid section apply.

S/Shri

- (1) A. K. Singh
- (2) M. V. Ramanaiah
- (3) Ram Karan
- (4) Sat Pal
- (5) Manoj Chaladan
- (6) S. Devendran
- (7) Smt. S. Radha
- (8) Ajit Kumar Srivastava.

[No. 225/22/96-AVD. II(ii)]

S. C. TEWARY, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 2163 :—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 के अधिनियम 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश, गृह विभाग, शिमला के दिनांक 3-10-96 के आदेश सं. होम (ए) एफ (12)—20/96 द्वारा मिली हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति से, आयुध अधिनियम, 1959 के तहत श्री डी. एस. मोहंती, आई. पी. एस. (सेवानिवृत्त) रिबर साइड, भुंतर, जिला कुल्लू (हि. प्र.) के विरुद्ध अपराधों के अन्वेषण के क्रम में अपराधों और उनसे संबंधित प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यत्नों अथवा उनसे संबंधित तथ्यों

से उद्भूत होने वाले वैसे ही संव्यवहार के क्रम में किए गये या किसी अन्य अपराध के संबंध में अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का संपूर्ण हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य पर विस्तार करती है।

[स. 228/63/96-ए. वी. डी. II]

एस. सी. तिवारी, उप सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th November, 1996

S.O. 3163.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of Government of Himachal Pradesh vide Government of Himachal Pradesh, Home Department, Shimla Order No. Home (A) F. (12)-20/96 dated 3rd October, 1996 hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Himachal Pradesh for the investigation of the offences under Arms Act, 1959 and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the said offences or any other offences committed in the course of same transactions arising out of the same facts in regard to the investigation of offences against Shri D. S. Mohi, IPS (Retd.), River Side, Bhunter, District Kullu (H.P.).

[No. 228/63/96-AVD. II]

S. C. TEWARY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ.-3164 केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित अपराधों का दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित किए जाने वाले अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, यथा—

- (क) भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 421 के अन्तर्गत दंडनीय अपराध
- (ख) ऊपर वर्णित अपराधों में से किसी एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित या संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों तथा षड्यंत्रों और वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किया गया कोई अपराध अथवा किए गए अन्य अपराध।

[संख्या 228/50/96-ए. वी. डी. II (i)]

एस. सी. तिवारी, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1996

S.O. 3164.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act

No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely :—

- (a) Offences punishable under section 421 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860).

- (b) Attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transactions.

[No. 228/50/96-AVD.II-(i)]

S. C. TEWARY, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ.-3165 केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मिजोरम राज्य सरकार के गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. सी-18018/6/84-एच. एम.पी.-ऐजवाल दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 1996 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धाराओं 420, 421 के अन्तर्गत ऐजवाल पुलिस स्टेशन का मामला एफ.आई.आर. सं. 49/94 तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए उक्त अपराधों अथवा किसी अन्य अपराधों अथवा अपराधों से संबंधित अपराधों अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों तथा षड्यंत्रों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण मिजोरम राज्य पर करती है।

[संख्या 228/50/96-ए. वी. डी. II (ii)]

एस. सी. तिवारी, उप सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1996

S.O. 3165.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government, with the consent of the State Government of Mizoram Home Department Notification No. C. 18018/6/84-HMP Aizawal, the third April, 1996 hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Mizoram for investigation of Aizawal Police Station case FIR No. 49/94 under sections 420, 421 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/50/96-AVD.II-(ii)]

S. C. TEWARY, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

वित्त मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 1996

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3166.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, गृह विभाग अधिसूचना सं. 7/2(6)/95-एच. तारीख 3-8-1996 और गृह पत्र सं. 7-2(6)/96-एच. तारीख 8-8-96 द्वारा मणिपुर राज्य सरकार की सहमति से भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 की धारा-302, 307, 326, 34 के अधीन और आयुध अधिनियम की धारा 27 के अधीन के.रि.पु.ब. की 119 बटालियन और 79 बटालियन के कार्मिकों द्वारा तारीख 7-1-95 को तत्कालीन नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजनल मेडिकल कालेज (अब जिसका नाम रीजनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंस है) के परिसर में गोली कांड से संबंधित लाम्फेल पुलिस थाना मणिपुर सूचना रिपोर्ट सं. 76(4)/95 तारीख 15-4-95 के अन्वेषण के लिए तथा उन्ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत होने वाले वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए एक या अधिक अपराधों के संबंध में या उनसे संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियां और अधिकारिता का विस्तार संपूर्ण मणिपुर राज्य पर करती है।

[संख्या 228/30/96-ए.वी.डी.-II]

स. च. तिवारी, उप सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 1st November, 1996

S.O. 3166.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Manipur vide Home Department Notification No. 7/2(6)/95-H, dated 3-8-1996 and corrigendum No. 7/2(6)/95-H, dated 8-8-1996 hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Manipur for the investigation of FIR. No. 76(4)/95 dated 15-4-1995 under sections 302, 307, 326, 34 Indian Penal Code, 1860 and under Section 27 Arms Act, of Lamphel Police Station, Manipur relating to the "Firing incident in the campus of the erstwhile North Eastern Regional Medical College (now names Regional Institute of Medical Sciences on 7-1-1995 by the personnels of 119 Battalion and 79 Battalion of CRPF" and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/30/96-AVD.II]

S. C. TEWARY, Dy. Secy.

का.आ. 3167.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 61) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) के साथ पठित उसकी उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (1) और धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री पी.वी.ए. रामाराव, वर्तमान कार्यपालक निदेशक राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) को उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से और 31 अक्टूबर, 1998 तक की अवधि के लिए नाबार्ड में प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[एफ. संख्या 7/15/96-बी.ओ.]

के. के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3167.—In pursuance of clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 read with sub-section (2) thereof and clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981), the Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India hereby appoints Shri P. V. A. Rama Rao presently Executive Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as the Managing Director, NABARD from the date on which he takes over charge and upto 31st October, 1998.

[F. No. 7/15/96-BO.I]

K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3168.—राष्ट्रीकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखंड (1), खण्ड 5, खण्ड 6 खण्ड 7, और खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3 के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, श्री वलमीर सिंह वर्तमान कार्यपालक निदेशक, देना बैंक को दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 1996 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिये ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स में अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[एफ. सं. 9/13/95-बी.ओ.-I]

के. के. मंगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 3 of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, read with clause (1) of clause 3, clause 5, clause 6, clause 7 and sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Dalbir Singh presently Executive Director, Dena Bank as Chairman and Managing Director, Oriental Bank of Commerce for a period of five years from 1st November, 1996.

[F. No. 9/13/96-BO.]
K. K. MANGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1996

का. भा. 3169.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपबंध, कैथोलिक सीरियन बैंक लि. पर इसके द्वारा ग्राम ओट्टापलम करीकाडवु वेलम, केरल राज्य में 11 सेंट्स पेड्डी फील्ड को धारित सम्पत्ति के संबंध में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 13 मितम्बर, 1998 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 15/3/95-बी ओ. ए.]

पी. मोहन, निदेशक (बीओ)

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1996

S.O. 3169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. for a period upto 13th September, 1998 in respect of the landed property of 11 cents paddy field at Ottapalam village, Kareekadavu Desom, Kerala State, held by it.

[F. No. 15/3/95-B.O.A.]
P. MOHAN, Director (BO)

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 1996

का. भा. 3170.—राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 53) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा, निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को, दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1996 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशकों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

1. आयुक्त एवं सचिव
आवास विभाग
केरल सरकार

2. रजिस्ट्रार

आवास एवं विशेष सहायक
महाराष्ट्र सरकार

[का. सं. 7/4/95-बी. ओ. II]

एम. एस. सीतारामन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th November, 1996

S.O. 3170.—In pursuance of clause (1) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (53 of 1987), the Central Government, after consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following officials as Directors of the Board of Directors of the National Housing Bank, for a period of three years with effect from the 8th November, 1996 :—

1. Commissioner & Secretary,
Housing Department,
Government of Kerala.
2. Secretary,
Housing & Special Assistance,
Government of Maharashtra.

[F. No. 7/4/95-B.O.I.]

M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त का कार्यालय

कलकत्ता, 11 नवम्बर, 1996

सं. 6/96-97

का. भा. 3171.—आयकर आयुक्त, पश्चिम बंगाल—7, कलकत्ता के अन्तर्गत आयकर उपायुक्त, रेंज—21, कलकत्ता के अधीन सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, सर्कल—21 (3) का एक नया प्रभार दिनांक 01-11-1996 से सृजन किया जाता है, जिसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता है।

[एफ. सं. सं. आ०/मध्या./योजना/10/96-97]

के. पी. सिंह, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX

Calcutta, the 11th October, 1996

No. 6/96-97

S.O. 3171.—A new charge of Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Circle-21(3), with Headquarters at Calcutta in Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Range-21, Calcutta, under the charge of Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal-VII, Calcutta, is created with effect from 1st November, 1996.

[F. No. AC/HQ/PLANNING/10/96-97]

K. P. SINGH, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ.-3172 राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का दूतावास रियाध में सहायक श्री हेमंत कुमार पाण्डे को 28 अक्टूबर, 1996 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का काम करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करता है।

[सं. टी-4330/2/96]

वी. महालिंगम, अवसर सचिव (पी.वी.एस.)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3172.—In pursuance of the Clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Hemant Kumar Pandey, Assistant in the Embassy/High Commission/Consulate General of India Riyadh to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 28th October, 1996.

[No. T. 4330/2/96]

V. MAHALINGAM, Under Secy. (Cons.)

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ.-3173:—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का दूतावास रियाध में उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक श्री अशोक कुमार को 18 अक्टूबर, 1996 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का काम करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करता है।

[सं. टी.-4330/2/96]

वी. महालिंगम, अवसर सचिव (पी.वी.एस.)

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3173.—In pursuance of the Clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Ashok Kumar, UDC in the Embassy of India, Riyadh to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 28th October, 1996.

[No. T. 4330/2/96]

V. MAHALINGAM, Under Secy. (Cons.)

व्यापार मंत्रालय

(विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय)

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3174—मैसर्स माइक्रो फोर्ज (इण्डिया) लि. को स्वीकृत वॉर्स मशीन सहित फोर्जिंग मिल के आयात हेतु 5,59,994- रुपये (पांच लाख, उन्सठ हजार नौ सौ चौरानवे रुपये) का आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/सी जी/2130215, दिनांक 28-5-96 मंजूर किया था।

2. इस फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस के विनियम नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति की एक अन लिपि जारी करने के लिये इस आधार पर अनुरोध किया है कि लाइसेंस की विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आगे यह भी कहा है कि लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति को सहायक आयुक्त, सीमाशुल्क, बम्बई के पास पंजीकृत कराया गया था और सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के मूल्य का पूरा उपयोग किया गया था।

3. अपने दावे के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिक, राजकोट के सामने विधिवत शपथ लेकर स्टाम्प पेपर पर शपथपत्र पेश किया है। मैं तदनसार संतुष्ट हूँ कि फर्म द्वारा आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी सी जी 2130215, दिनांक 26-1-92 की मूल विनियम नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आवेदन, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उप धारा 9(सी सी) के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स माइक्रो फोर्ज (इण्डिया) लि. को जारी उक्त मूल विनियम प्रयोजन प्रति को एतद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

4. पार्टी को उक्त लाइसेंस की एक डुप्लीकेट विनियम नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[का.सं. 18/1650/ए.एम./93-ई पी सी जी-III 2241]

के. चन्द्रामति, उप महानिदेशक, विदेश व्यापार

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Directorate General of Foreign Trade)

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3174.—M/s. Micro Forge (India) Ltd. were granted an Import Licence No. P/CG/2130215 dated 28-5-96, for Rs. 5,59,994 (Rs. Five Lakhs fifty nine thousand nine hundred ninety four for import of Forging Mill with Automatic works machine.

2. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of Exchange Control purpose copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the Exchange Control Copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the Customs Purpose Copy of the licence was registered with Assistant Commissioner, Customs, Bombay and the value of the Customs Purposes Copy has been fully utilised.

3. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an Affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public, Rajkot. I am accordingly satisfied that the original

Exchange Control Purpose Copy of Import licence No. P/CG/2130215 dated 26-1-93 has been lost or mislaid by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955, as amended the said original Exchange Purpose Copy issued to M/s. Micro Forge (India) Ltd., is hereby cancelled.

[F. No. 18/1650/AM/93/EP/CG-III/2241]

K. CHANDRAMATHI, Dy. Director General
of Foreign Trade

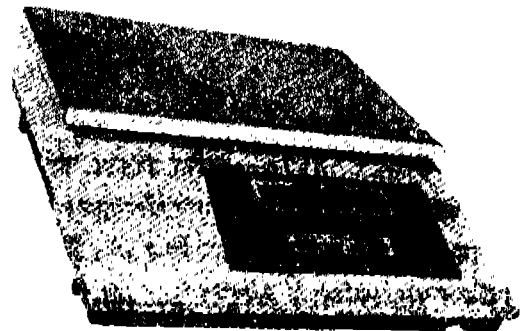
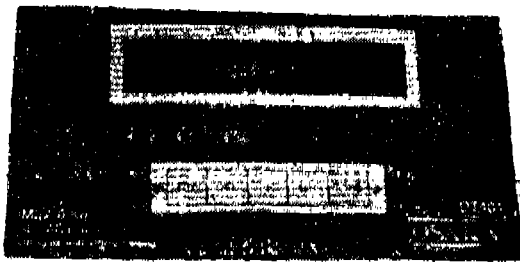
नागरिक प्रति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.प्रा. 3175—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट (नीचे आकृति देखिए) पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाय रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III के डी.टी.-401 सिरीज के और "ओसाका" बांड नाम वाले स्वतः सूचक और गैर-स्वचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टबलटाप तोलन मशीन के माडल का (लिए इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मेसर्स ओसाका इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 18, सुलतान पलय मेन रोड, आर.टी. नगर पो. श्री० बंगलूर-560032 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई.एन.डी./09/95/25 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टबलटाप उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतर (ई) 2 ग्राम है। भारग्रही धात्विक है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपरक्षित करता है। भारग्रही आयताकार आकृति का शक्ति पलड़ा (पन) है जिसका पार्श्व 258×200 मिलीमीटर है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती द्वारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



(आकृति)

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 3 किलोग्राम, 10 किलोग्राम, 15 किलोग्राम, 20 किलोग्राम और 30 किलोग्राम की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मीक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21(45)/92]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

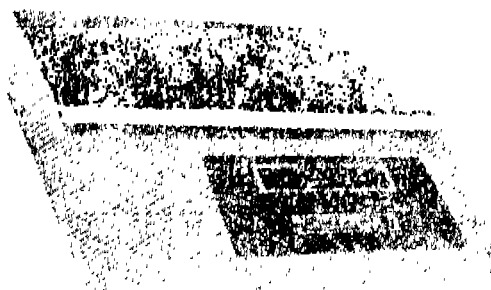
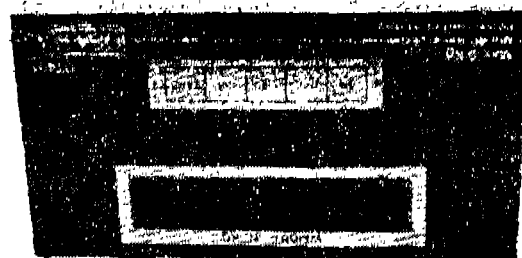
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1996

S.O. 3175.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic electronic table top weighing machine of series DT 401 series of class III Medium accuracy and with the brand name "Osaka" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Osaka Instruments Pvt. Ltd., 18, Sultanpalaya Main road, R. T. Nagar P. O. Bangalore-560032 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/95/25;

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) electronic table top weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6 kg and minimum capacity of 40 gram. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. The LED digital display indicates the weighing result. The load receptor is a metallic pan of rectangular shape of side 250×200 mm. The instrument works on 250 volts 50 herz power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity 3 kg, 10 kg, 15 kg, 20 kg and 30 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(45)/92]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

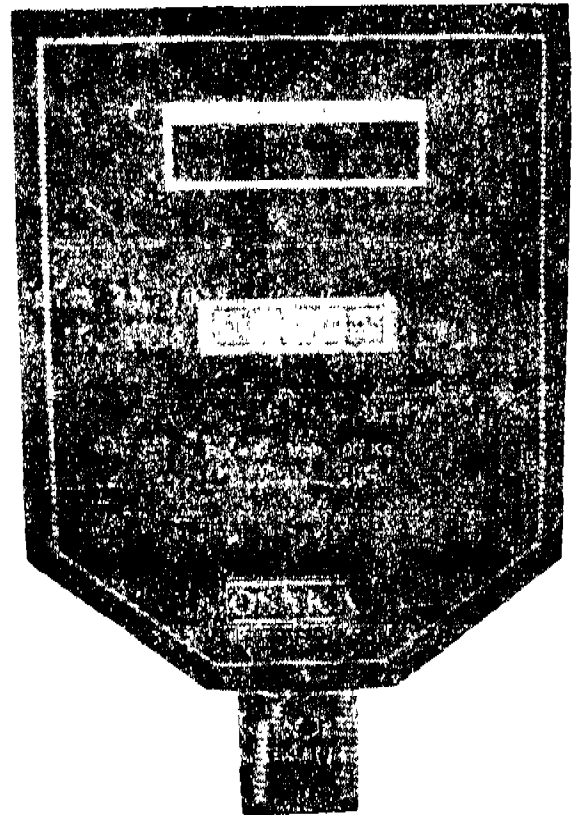
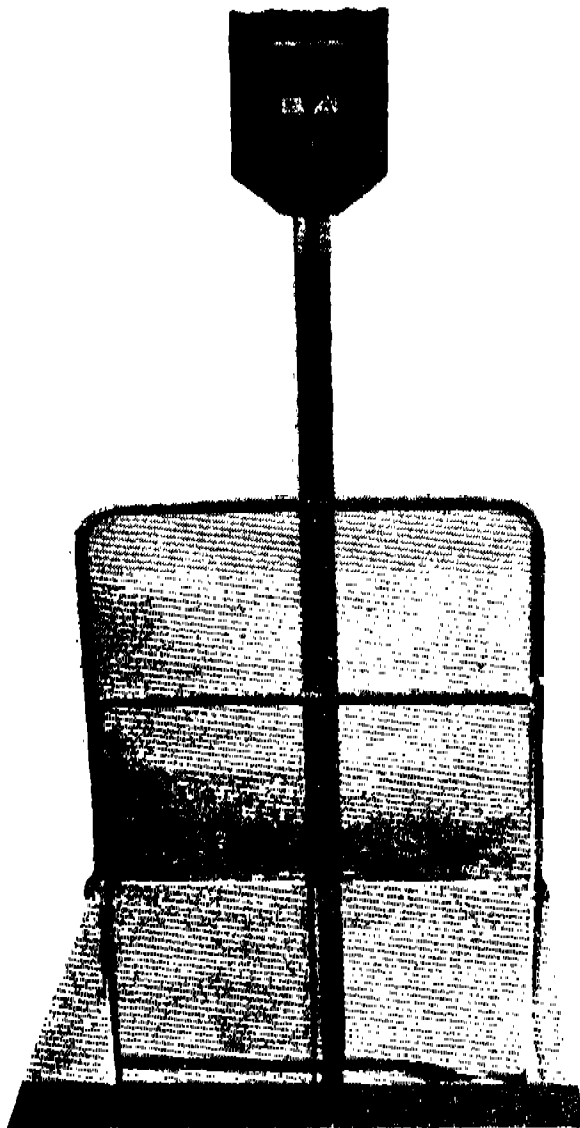
नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3176—केन्द्रीय सरकार, का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगानार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाये रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III के डी.टी.-401 सिरीज के और "ओसाका" बांड नाम वाले स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लेटफार्म मशीन के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स ओसाका इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 18, सुलतान पालम मेन रोड, आर.टी. नगर पी.ओ. बंगलूर-560032 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई.एन.डी./09/95/26 समनुविष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लेटफार्म तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्राम है। उत्पादन मापमान अंतर (ई) 20 ग्राम है। 7 खंडीय 5 अंकीय प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श

तोल-प्रमाणित उपकरणित करता है। भारतीय अर्थोकार आकृति का धात्विक पत्रिका (मेम) है जिसका मापन 500 मिलीमीटर है। यह उपकरण 250 कोस्ट, 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा बिद्युत् प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के दम प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 60 किलोग्राम, 100 किलोग्राम, 150 किलोग्राम, 300 किलोग्राम, 600 किलोग्राम, 1000 किलोग्राम, 1500 किलोग्राम और 3000 किलोग्राम की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मैक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21(45)/92]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

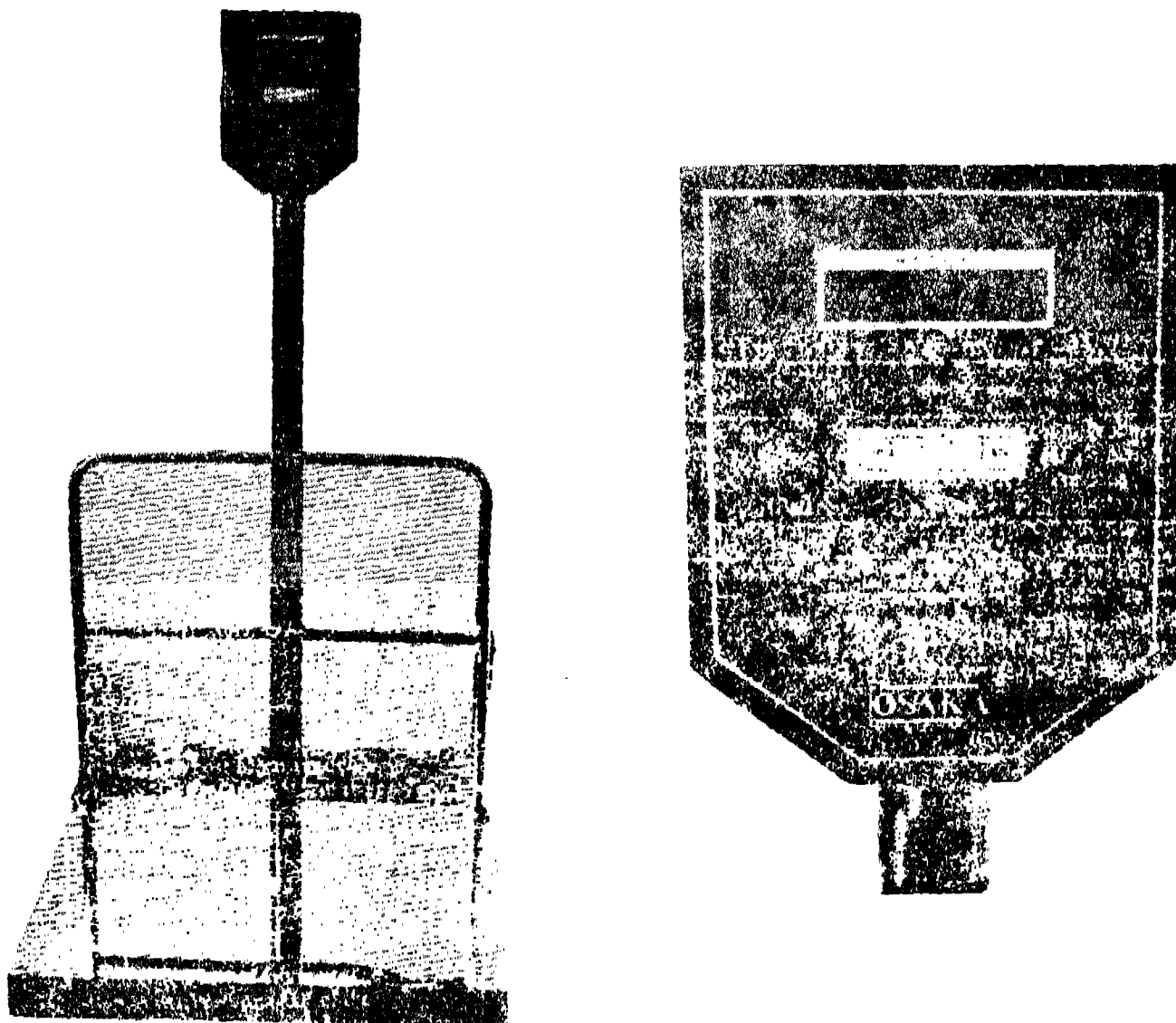
New Delhi, the 14th October, 1996

S.O. 3176.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is, satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

2699 GI/96—2

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic electronic platform weighing machine of series DT 401 series of class III Medium accuracy and with the brand name "Osaka" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured, by M/s Osaka Instruments Pvt. Ltd., 18, Sultanpalaya main road, R. T. Nagar P. O. Bangalore-560032 and which is as signed the approval mark IND/09/95/26;

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) electronic platform weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 400 gram. The verification scale interval (e), is 20 g. The 7 segment 5 digits LED digital display indicates the weighing result. The load receptor is a metallic pan of square shape of side 500 mm. The instrument works on 250 volts 50 herz power supply.



(figure)

Further, in service of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 60 kg, 100 kg, 150 kg, 300 kg, 600 kg, 1000 kg, 1500 kg and 3000 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

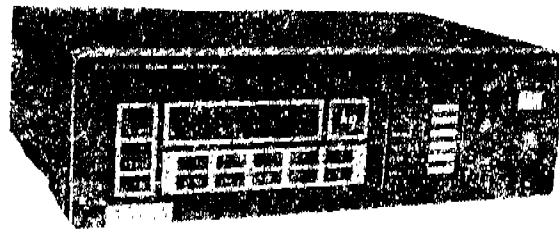
[F. No. WM-21(45)/92]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3177.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है, कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित (नीचे आकृति देखिए) माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाये रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III का पी टी 1571/90 या 1613/90 सूचक और पी आर 1593 या 1613/03 तोल टर्मिनल और "फिलिप्स" ब्रांड नाम वाले स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित ग्रंथीय प्रदर्श तुला चौकी के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, प्लाट सं. 80, भोसरी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पी बी 56, पुणे-411026 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई. एन. डी. / 09/96/02 समनुद्दिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतर (ई) 5 किलोग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यकलनात्मक प्रतिधारण टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। भारग्राही आयताकार सेक्शन का है, जिसका आकार 10 मीटर × 3 मीटर है। 20 मिलीमीटर प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 250 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 10 टन, 25 टन, 30 टन, 40 टन, 50 टन, 60 टन, 80 टन, 100 टन, 150 टन और 300 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मैक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21(26)/94]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

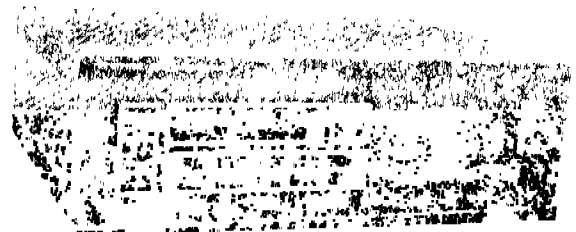
New Delhi, the 14th October, 1996

S.O. 3177.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic digital display weighbridge with indicator PT 1571/90 or 1613/00 and weighing terminal PR 1593 or 1613/03 of class III medium accuracy and with the brand name "Philips" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Philips India Ltd., Plot No. 80, Bhosari Industrial Estate, P. B. 56, Pune-411026, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/96/02.

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It was a tare device with

a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of size 10m × 3m. The 20 millimetre LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



(figure)

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 10t, 25t, 30t, 40t, 50t, 60t, 100t, 150t and 300t manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

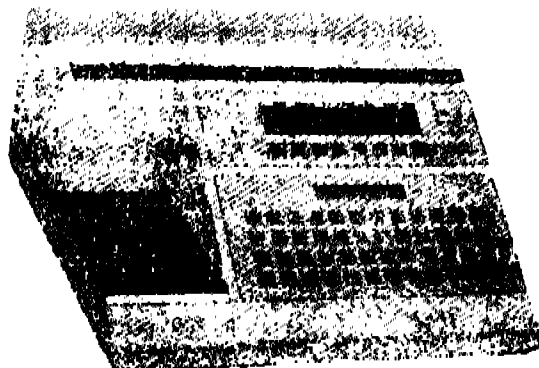
[File No. WM-21(26)/94]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1996

का० आ० 3178:—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, ममाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित (नीचे आकृति देखिए) माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III का पी टी 1571/90 या 1613/00 सूचक और पी आर 1593 या 1613/03 तोल टर्मिनल और फिलीप्स ब्रांड नाम वाले यांत्रिकी तुला चौकी का अंकीय प्रदर्श वाली पद्धति में रूपांतरण के लिए, किट के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं० 80, भोसरी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पी बी 56, पुणे-411026 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई०एन०डी०/09/96/03 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। स्थापन मापमान अंतर (ई) 5 किलोग्राम है। भारमाही आयताकार संरक्षण का है जिसका आकार 10 मीटर × 3 मीटर है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 250 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



आकृति

आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 10 टन, 25 टन, 30 टन, 40 टन, 50 टन, 60 टन, 80 टन, 100 टन, 150 टन और 300 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मैक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू० एम० 21(26)/94]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1996

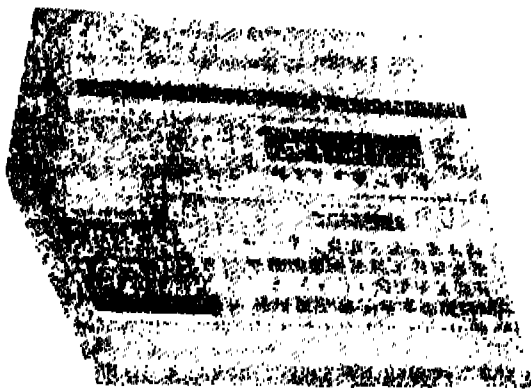
S.O. 3178.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central

Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a kit for converting mechanical weighbridge into systems with digital display with indicator PT 1571/90 or 1613/00 and weighing terminal PR 1593 or 1613/03 of class III medium accuracy and with the brand name "Philips" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Philips India Ltd., Plot No. 80, Bhosari Industrial Estate, P. B. 56, Pune-411 026, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/96/03;

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. The load receptor is of rectangular section of size 10mX3m. The 20 millimetre LED display

indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



(figure)

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 10t, 25t, 30t, 40t, 50t, 60t, 80t, 100t, 150t and 300t manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[File No. WM-21(26)/94]

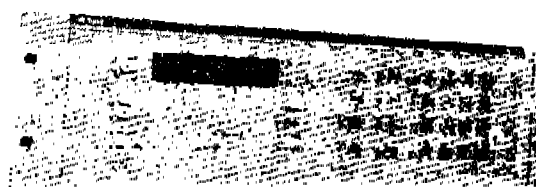
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1996

का० आ० 3179 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित (नीचे आकृति देखिए) माडल वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और वाट माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगानार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, द्रवों को तोलने के लिए टैंक हॉप्पर के रूप में भार ग्राही सहित स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित अंकीय संप्रदर्श तुला चौकी माडल का अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है। (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) यह तुला चौकी माध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III के पी टी 1571/90 या 1613/00 सूचक और पी आर 1592 या 1613/03 ताल टर्मिनल वाली और फिलिप्स ब्रांड नाम के साथ उपलब्ध है जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड प्लाट सं० 80, घोसरी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पी वी 56, पुणे-411026 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई०एन०डी०/09/96/04 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतर (ई) 10 किलोग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यकलनात्मक प्रतिघाटन टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। भारग्राही द्रवों को तोलने के लिए एक टैंक हॉप्पर के रूप में है। यह 20 मिलीमीटर प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 250 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



(आकृति)

अगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 10 टन, 25 टन, 30 टन, 40 टन, 50 टन, 60 टन, 80 टन, 100 टन, 150 टन, 300 टन और 500 टन की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मैक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[का० सं० डब्ल्यू० एम० 21(26)/94]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1996

S.O. 3179.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the selfindicating, non-automatic digital display weighbridge with load receptor in the form of tank hopper meant to weigh liquids. The weighbridge is provided with indicator PT 1571/90 or 1613/00 and weighing terminal PR 1592 or 1613/03 of class III medium accuracy and with the brand name "Philips" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Philips India Ltd., Plot No. 80, Bhosari Industrial Estate, P.B. 56, Pune-411 026, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/96/04;

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent sub-

tractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is the form of a tank hopper to weigh liquids. The 20 millimetre LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



(figure)

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 10t, 25t, 40t, 50t, 60t, 80t, 100t, 150t, 300t and 500t manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[File No. WM-21(26)/94]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1996

का० आ० 3180.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट (नीचे आकृति देखिए) पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "गणेश एण्ड कम्पनी" ट्रेडमार्क वाले सिरीज "गणेश" टाइप के सूचक और स्केल प्रभाग प्रदर्शक चार सम्भुज यांत्रिक कार्यकरण मानक तुलाओं के सेट (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स गणेश एण्ड कम्पनी, 24, पठान स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई, 400004 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई०एन०डी०/09/95/65 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) चार यांत्रिक सम्भुज कार्यकरण मानक तुलाओं का एक सेट है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किलोग्राम, 5 किलोग्राम, 200 ग्राम और 2 ग्राम है। प्रत्येक तुला का ब्यूरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

तुला 1

अधिकतम क्षमता

2 ग्राम

संवेदनशीलता

0.05 मिलीग्राम/भाग

वीम की लम्बाई

131 मिलीमीटर

सामग्री

एनोडीकृत ऐलुमिनियम शीट

पलड़े

26 एस डब्ल्यू जी आयतरूप आकार

सूचक

सूचन नीचे की ओर

सेक्टर पद्धिका
फेस
कैरिंग केस

केन्द्र के दोनों में से किसी ओर 5 प्रभाग
समतलन पेचों सहित उपलब्ध काष्ठ चौखट में शीशा
उपलब्ध है।

तुला 2

अधिकतम क्षमता
संवेदनशीलता
बीम की लम्बाई
सामग्री
पलङ्गे
सूचक
सेक्टर पद्धिका
फेस
कैरिंग केस

200 ग्राम
5 मिलीग्राम/भाग
156 मिलीमीटर
गन मेटल कार्स्टिंग
18 एस डब्ल्यू जी आयत रूप आकार
सूचन नीचे की ओर
केन्द्र के दोनों में से किसी एक ओर दिये गए 5 प्रभाग
समतलन पेचों सहित काष्ठ चौखट में शीशा
उपलब्ध है

तुला 3

अधिकतम क्षमता
संवेदनशीलता
बीम की लम्बाई
सामग्री
पलङ्गे
सूचक
सेक्टर प्लेट (पद्धिका)
फेस
कैरिंग केस

5 किलोग्राम
10 मिलीग्राम/भाग
364 मिलीमीटर
गन मेटल कार्स्टिंग
पीतल की चादरें
12 एस डब्ल्यू जी गोलाकार
12 मिलीमीटर पीतल की शीटें
सूचन नीचे की ओर
केन्द्र के दोनों में से किसी ओर 5 प्रभाग
समतलन पेचों सहित उपलब्ध काष्ठ चौखट है
उपलब्ध है

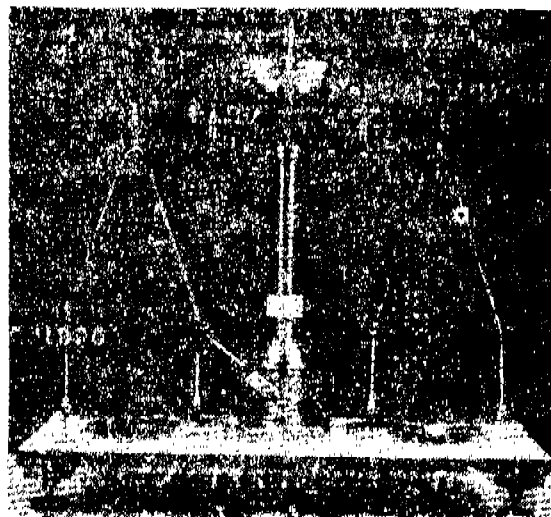
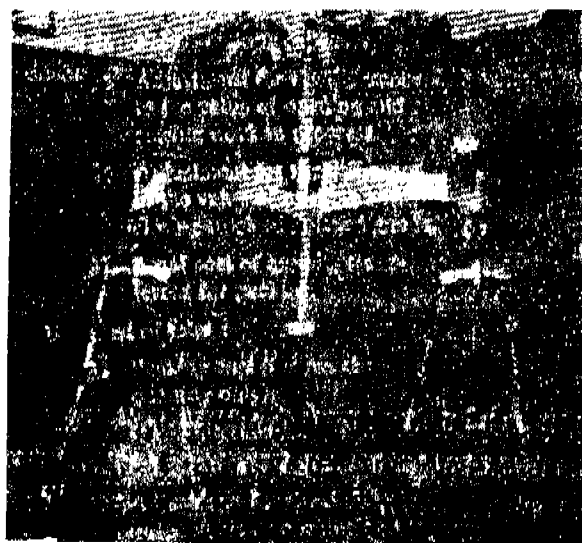
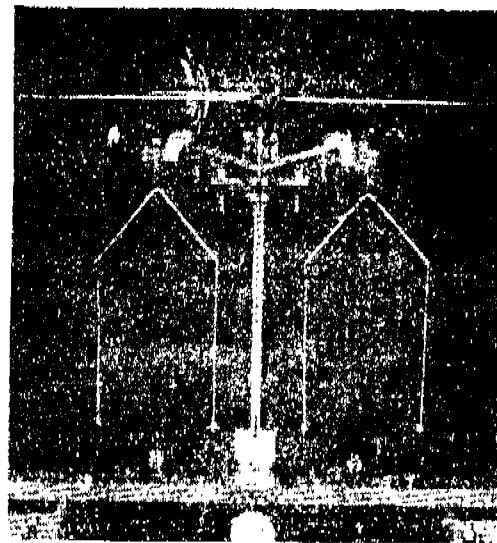
तुला 4

अधिकतम क्षमता
संवेदनशीलता
बीम की लम्बाई
सामग्री
पलङ्गे

50 किलोग्राम
100 मिलीग्राम/भाग
760 मिलीमीटर
गन मेटल कार्स्टिंग
10 एस डब्ल्यू जी 39.5×334 मिलीमीटर आकार की पीतल
की शीटें

सूचक
रोबटर पत्रिका
स्टैंड
केरिंग केस

सूचन नीचे की ओर
गेन्द्र के दोनों में से किसी ओर 5 प्रभाग
जानु संधियों और बलून युक्त धातु सज्जा सहित काष्ठ।
उपलब्ध है



[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू० एम० 21 (25)/94]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1996

S.O. 3180.—Whereas, the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority (see figure below) is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in 'confirmity' with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1975 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under verified conditions,

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a set of four equi-arm mechanical working standard balances with pointer and scale division display of type "Ganesh" series with the trade mark "GANESH & CO." (hereinafter called the model) manufactured by M/s. Ganesh & Co., 24, Pathan Street, Bombay-400004, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09.95/65;

The model (see figure) is a set of four numbers of mechanical equi-arm working standard balances with maximum capa-

city 50 kg, 5 kg, 200g and 2g. Details of each balance is given as under :

Balance I

Maximum capacity : 2g
Sensitivity : 0.05 mg/division
Beam length : 131 mm
Material : Aluminium sheet anodized
Pans : 26 S.W.G. oblong size
Pointer : pointing downward
Sector plate : 5 divisions on either side of Centre
Case : glass in wooden frame provided with levelling screws
Carrying case : provided

Balance II

Maximum capacity : 200g
Sensitivity : 5mg/division
Beam length : 156 mm
Material : Gun Metal casting
Pans : 18 S.W.G. brass sheets oblong size
Pointer : pointing downward
Sector plate : 5 divisions on either side of Centre
Case : glass in wooden frame provided with levelling screws

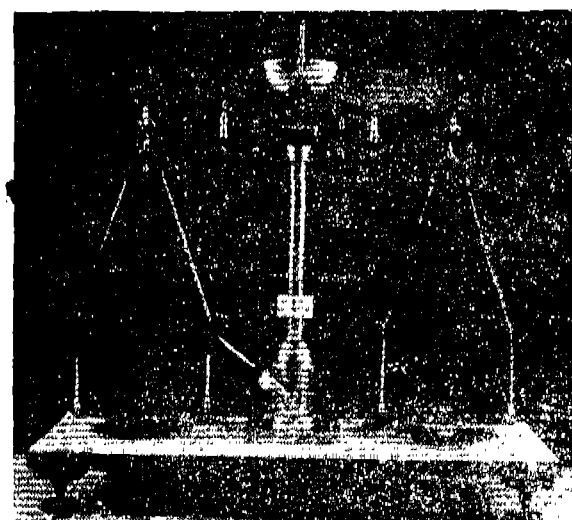
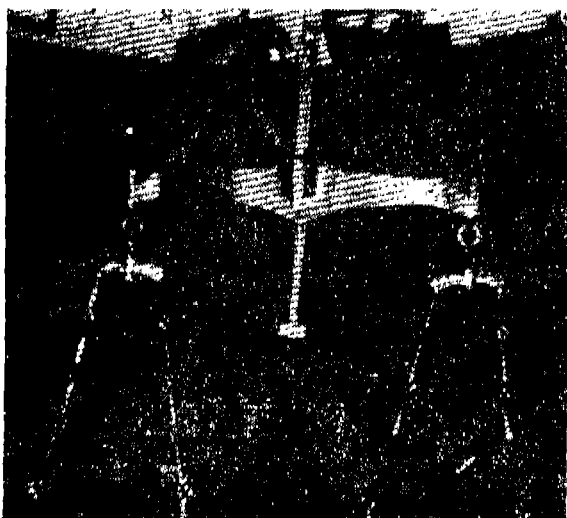
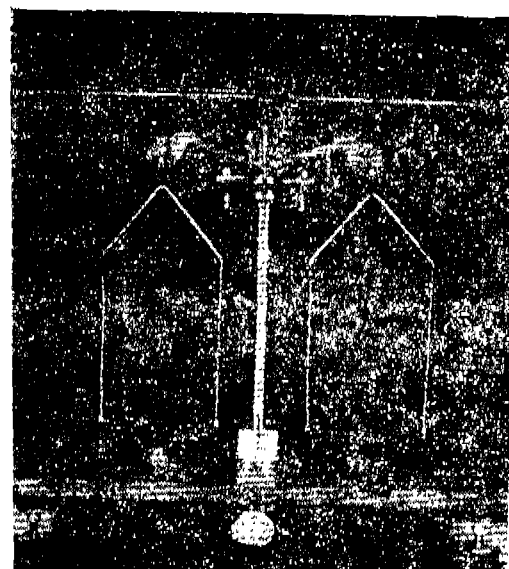
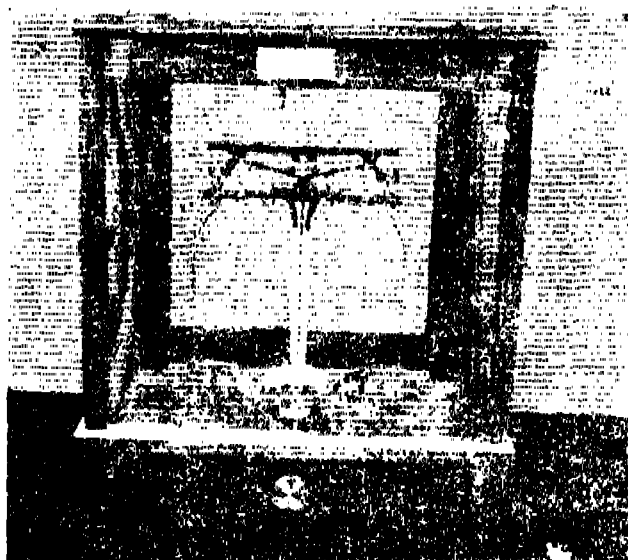
Carrying case : provided

Balance III

Maximum capacity : 5 kg
Sensitivity : 10mg/division
Beam length : 364 mm
Metal : Gun Metal casting
Pans : 12 S.W.G. brass sheets round size 12 mm
Pointer : pointing downward
Sector plate : 5 divisions on either side of Centre
Base board : wooden frame provided with levelling screws
Carrying case : provided

Balance IV

Maximum capacity : 50 kg
Sensitivity : 100mg/division
Beam length : 769 mm
Material : Gun Metal casting
Pans : 100 S.W.G. brass sheets of size 39.5×334 mm
Pointer : pointing downward
Sector plate : 5 divisions on either side of Centre
Stand : Wooden with metal fittings having knee joints and folding
Carrying case : provided.



(figures)

[File No. WM 21(25)/94]

RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का०आ० 3181.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, नागरिक प्रति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के अधीन भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली के मुख्यालय स्थित पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को जिसके 80 प्रतिशत में अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या ई-11012/6/96—हिन्दी]

राम तिलक पाण्डेय, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3181.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (use for official purposes of the union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the Western Region Office, Mumbai of Bureau of Indian Stand-

ards, New Delhi under the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, where more than 80 per cent of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11012/6/96-Hindi]
R. T. PANDEY, Director

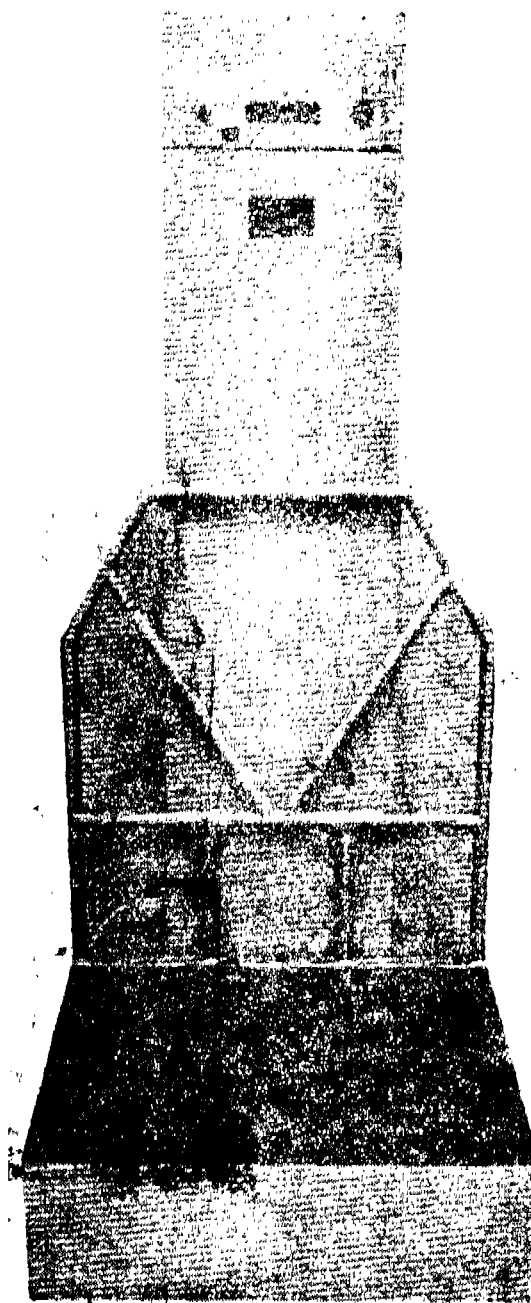
नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का० आ० 3182.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्वाचित रिपोर्ट (नीचे आकृति देखिए) पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार उपयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा।

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यथार्थता वर्ग III की पी एल पी एस-45-12 मिमीज टाइप के स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित पेटफार्म तोलन उपकरण के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका निर्माण मैसर्स पेटॉनिक सिस्टम, 32.6 बां ब्लाक, राजाजी रोड, बंगलूर 560011 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई० एन० डी०/09/95/68 समनुदित किया गया है, प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 किलोग्राम है। स्थापन मापमान अंतर (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक डेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यकलनात्मक प्रतिधारण डेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। भारमाही 500 × 500 मिलीमीटर आकार का आयताकार मेक्सम

है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तेल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचारित होता है।



(चित्र)

आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 50 किलोग्राम, 200 किलोग्राम, 300 किलोग्राम, 500 किलोग्राम और 1000 किलोग्राम वाले समरूप मैक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

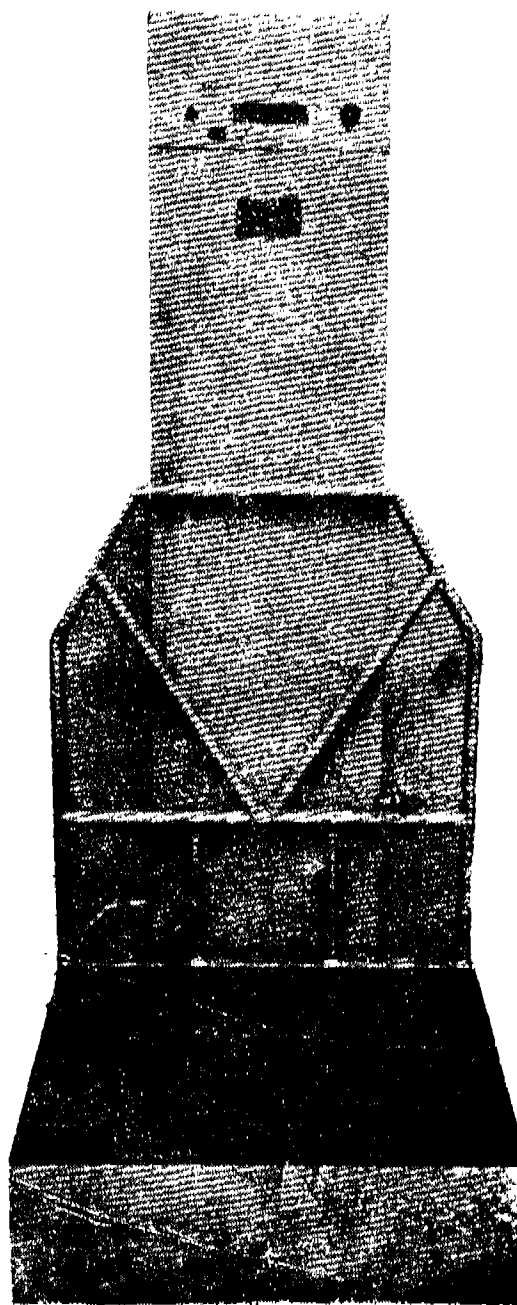
[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू० एम० 21(18)/93]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3182.—Whereas, the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, (see the figure given below) is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, platform weighing instrument of type PLS-45-12 series of class III Medium accuracy (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Pentonic Systems, 32, 6th Block, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore—560010, and which is assigned the approval mark IND|09|95|68.



(figure)

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 gram. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of size 500×500 millimetre. The 13 millimetre LED display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 50 kg., 200 kg., 300 kg., 500 kg. and 1000 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

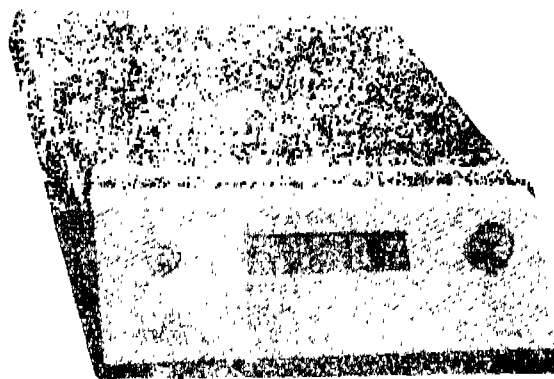
[File No. WM 21(18)/93]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्तूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3183.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट (नीचे आकृति देखिए) पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि यह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथा र्यता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्यता वर्ग III की टी पी एम-45-2 सिरीज टाइप के स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित प्लेटफार्म तोलन उपकरण के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स पेटोनिक्स सिस्टम 32, 6 वां ब्लॉक, राजाजी नगर, बंगलौर 560011 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन विहान आई.एन.डी./09/95/69 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम (यथार्यता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतर्गत (ई) 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक डेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यकलनात्मक प्रतिधारण डेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। भारग्राही 200×200 मिलीमीटर आकार का आयताकार सेक्शन है। 13 मिलीमीटर प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रवाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



(आकृति)

आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 200 ग्राम, 1 किलोग्राम, 5 किलोग्राम, 10 किलोग्राम और 20 किलोग्राम की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले समरूप मैक, यथार्यता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21 (18)/93]

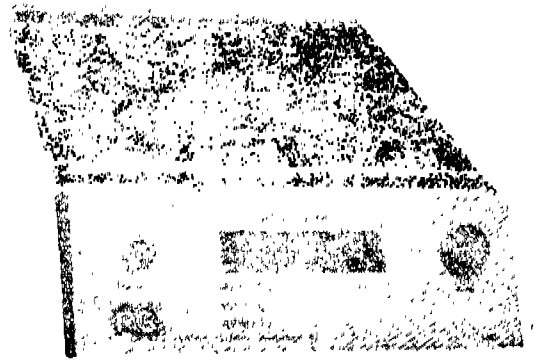
राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3183.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, (see the figure given below) is satisfied that the Model described in the said

report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approved of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, table top weighing instrument of type TPS 45-2 series of class III Medium accuracy (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Pentonic Systems, 32, 6th Block, Rajaji Ngr. Bangalore-560010, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/95/69.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 200 kg., 1 kg., 5 kg., 10 kg. and 20 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

The Model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2 Kg and minimum capacity of 20 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 gram. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of square section of side 200×200 millimetre. The 13 millimetre LED display indicates the weighting result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

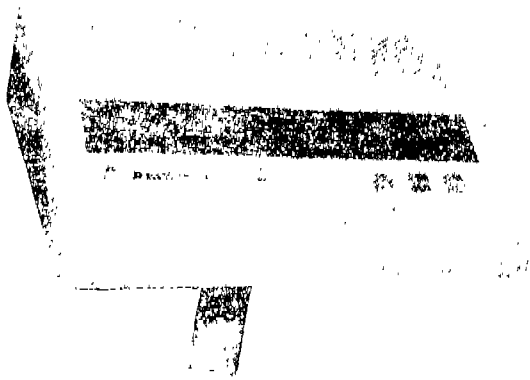
[File No. WM 21(18)/93]
RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 1996

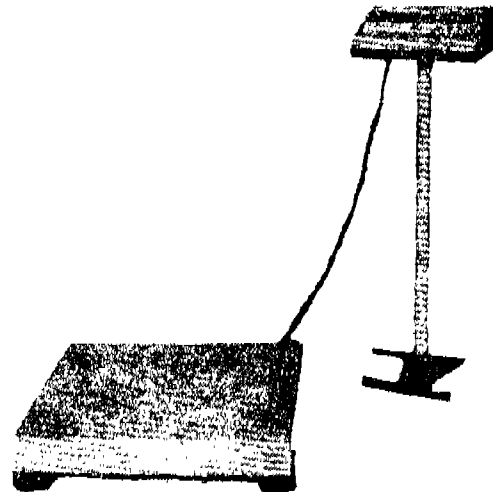
का.आ. 3184.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित (नीचे आकृति देखिए) माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 3976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III की ए एम बी टाइप के (अंकीय संप्रदर्श वाला और अंबिका ट्रेड मार्क वाले) स्वतः सूचक गैर-स्वचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लेटफार्म तोलन उपकरण के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसमें पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैमर्स श्री अम्बिका स्केल मैनुफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, 218, आनन्द क्लाय मार्केट, निकट सारंगपुर श्रिज, सारंगपुर, अहमदाबाद-380009 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई.एन.डी./09/95/63 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

माडल (आकृति देखिए) एक मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का प्लेटफार्म तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतर (ई) 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक टेयर युक्ति है जिसका व्यकलनात्मक प्रतिधारण टेयर प्रभाव 100 प्रतिशत है। आधार और प्लेटफार्म धात्विक हैं। भारग्राही आयताकार क्राम सेक्शन का है। जिसका पार्श्व 550×450 मिलीमीटर है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड संप्रदर्श तोल परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। यह उपकरण 250 वोल्ट 50 हर्टज के प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर प्रचालित होता है।



आकृति



आगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित 50 किलोग्राम/10 ग्राम, 100 किलोग्राम/20 ग्राम, 300 किलोग्राम/100 ग्राम, 500 किलोग्राम/100 ग्राम, 1000 किलोग्राम/200 ग्राम और 2000 किलोग्राम/500 ग्राम वाले सक्षम सैक, यथार्थता और उसी सिरीज के कार्यकरण वाले तोलन उपकरण भी हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(14)/95]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

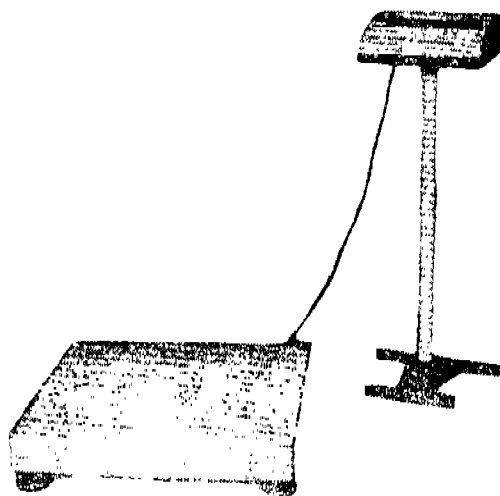
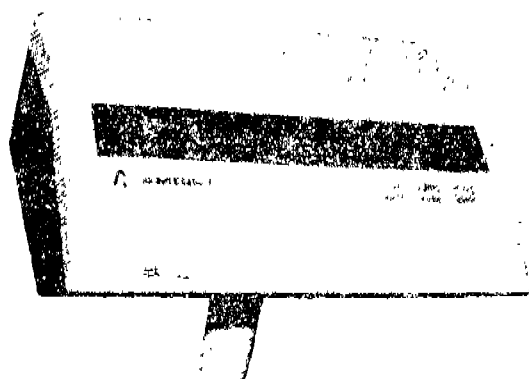
New Delhi, the 1st November, 1996

S.O. 3184.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, (see figure below) is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating non-automatic electronic platform weighing instrument with digital display of type "AMB" series of class III medium accuracy and with the trade mark "AMBIKA" (hereinafter called the model) manufactured by M/s. Sri Ambika Scale Mfg. Works 218, Anand Cloth Market, Nr. Sarangpur Bridge, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad 380009, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/95/63 ;

The model (see figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) platform weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The base and the platform are metallic. The load receptor is of rectangular cross-section of sides 550×450 millimetre. The LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply ;

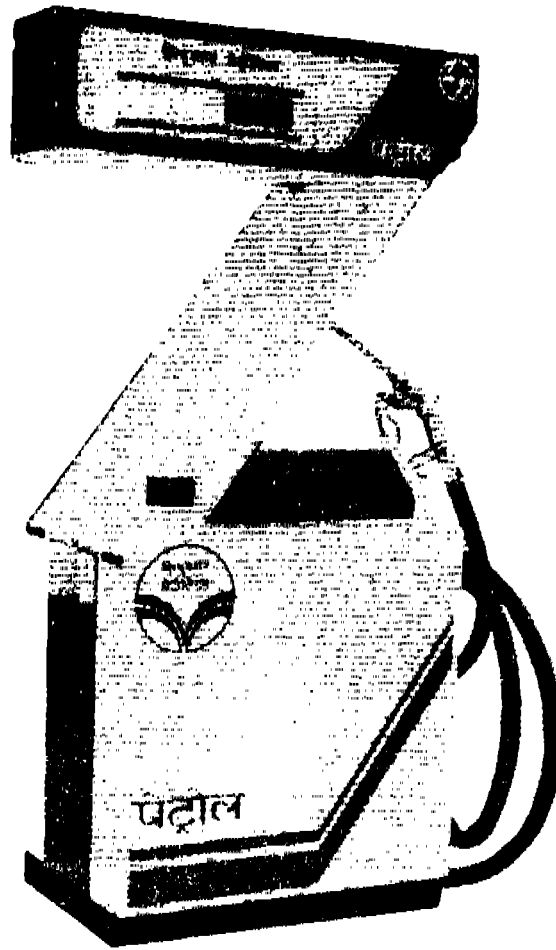
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with 500 kg/10 g, 100 kg/20 g, 300 kg/100 g, 500 kg/100 g, 1000 kg/200 g and 2000 kg/500 g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.



नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 1996

का.आ. 3185.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा निवेदित रिपोर्ट (नीचे श्राकृति देखिए) पर विचार करने के पश्चात, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि वह लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रजिस्टर समुच्चय वाला और "जेड-लाइन" ब्रांड नाम के चजिक पम्प के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात माडल कहा गया है जिसका शनिमार्ग मैसर्स लार्सेन एण्ड टुवो लिमिटेड, एल एण्ड टी हाउस, बेलार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400008 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई.एन.डी./09/65/70 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



माडल (श्राकृति देखिए) निम्नलिखित लक्षणों वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रजिस्टर का एक आरक्षित होज योजक पम्प है :-

मापे जाने वाले उत्पाद	पेट्रोल और डीजल
अधिकतम प्रवाह दर	80 लीटर/मिनट
न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर	10 लीटर/मिनट
संपूर्ण प्रवाह दर	1.5 बार अधिकतम
सूचन	अंकीय एल ई डी/एल सी डी 20-25 मि.मी.
सबसे छोटा प्रभाग	10 मिलीलीटर
अधिकतम सूचन क्षमता	999.99 लीटर
समायोजित रेंज 20 लीटर से ऊपर	500 मि.ली. से + 100 मि.ली.
विद्युत प्रदाय	220 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज

उत्पाद, भूगर्भ में चूषण एकक के वायु पृथक्चित्र खंड में पम्प द्वारा चूसित किया जाता है। वायु मुक्त उत्पाद वाब नियमन वाल्व द्वारा मीटर एकक में पहुंचाया जाता है। मीटर चाट मापन सिलिंडरों से मिलकर बना है। ज्योंहि उत्पाद मीटर से प्रवाहित होता है, द्रव मात्रा मप जाती है और परिक्रमणों की संख्यांक के रूप में निर्गम में उपदर्शित हो जाती है। मीटर से होकर बहने वाले

द्रव की मात्रा को मीटर का निर्गम शेष समतुल्य में प्रमत्त है । ये परिकल्पण प्रकाशीय संवेदकों द्वारा संवेदित होते हैं और जनिता स्पष्ट अभिकलन संमर्श करने के लिए सूक्ष्म संसाधित में भेजी जाती है । संप्रदर्श एकक घर और कुल विन्यय रकम उपदर्शित कर सकता है । उपभोक्ता के परिचय के लिए द्रव मीटरन एकक से खबड होज और नोजल समुच्चय से होकर गुजरता है । माडल का विभिन्न प्रवाह दरों पर प्रदत्त और विभिन्न द्रवों के साथ पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की प्रबलता के लिए परीक्षण किया गया है ।

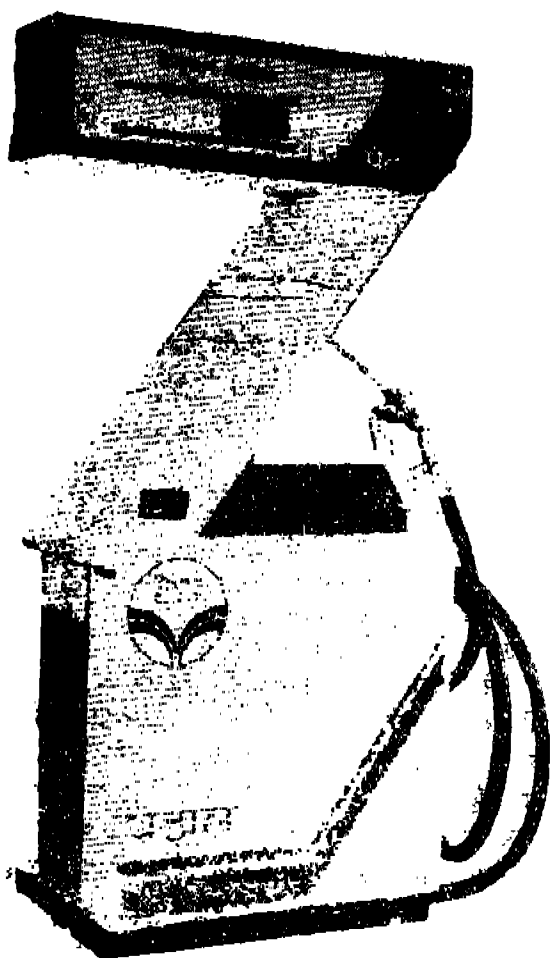
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(45)/93]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 1996

S.O. 3185.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, (see figure below) is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of an dispensing pump with electronic register assembly and of brand name "Z-line" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., L&T House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400008, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/95/70 ;



The Model (see figure) is a wet house dispensing pump of electronic register with the following features :—

Product to be measured Petrol and Diesel

Maximum flow rate 80 l/m

Minimum flow rate 10 l/m

full flow pressure 1.5 bar max

indication digital

I ED/LCD 20—25 mm

smallest division 10 ml

maximum indication

capacity 999.99 l

range of adjustment

over 20 litre --500 ml to +100 ml

Power supply : 220 v, 50 Hz

The product from underground is sucked through pump to the air separate section of the section unit. Air free product is delivered to the metering unit through pressure regulating valve. The meter consists of four measuring cylinders. As the product flow through the meter the liquid quantity is measured and is indicated in output as number of revolutions. The output shaft of the meter rotates in proportion to the quantity of liquid flowing through the meter. These revolutions are sensed by optical sensors and the pulses generated are sent to the micro-processor for displaying computation. The display unit can indicate the rate and total sale amount. The liquid from the metering unit passes through the rubber hose and nozzle assembly for delivery to the consumer. The model has been tested for volume of petroleum products delivered at different flow rates and with different liquids.

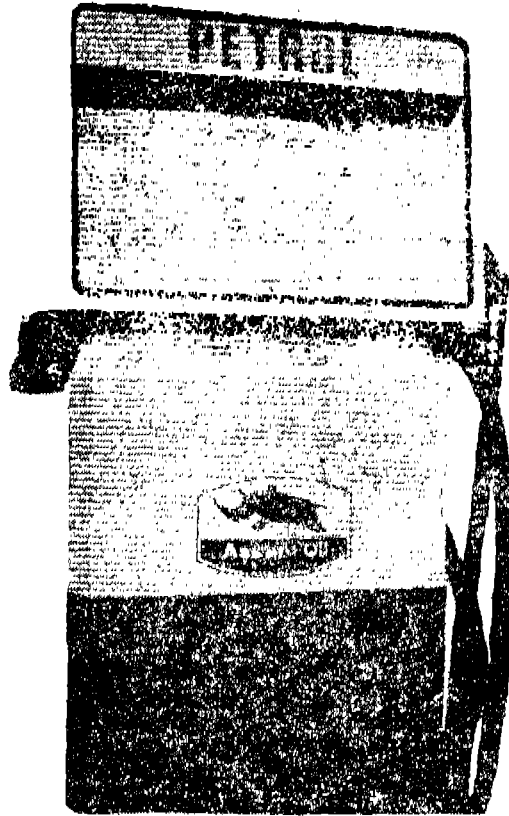
[File No. WM-21(45)/93]

RAJIV SRIVASTAVA Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 1996

का.आ. 3186 :- केन्द्रीय सरकार की विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडल का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि उक्त माडल लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा देता रहेगा ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यांत्रिक रजिस्टर समुच्चय वाला "पेट्रोल मेकर-II" ब्रांड नाम के एक योजक पम्प के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स लार्सेन एण्ड टूबो लिमिटेड, एल एण्ड टी हाउस, वेल्फोर्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400008 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन विन आर्.एन.डी./09/95/71 समनुदिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



माडल (आकृति देखिए) निम्नलिखित लक्षणों वाला यांत्रिक रजिस्टर का एक आरब होज योजक पम्प है :-

मापे जाने वाले उत्पाद	पेट्रोल, डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल, तारपीन
अधिकतम प्रवाह दर	80 लीटर/मिनट
न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर	10 लीटर/मिनट
संपूर्ण प्रवाह दर	1. . . . अधिकतम
सूचन	यांत्रिक 20 मिमी. ऊंचाई अंक
सबसे छोटा प्रभाग	100 मिलीलीटर
अधिकतम सूचन क्षमता	99.9 लीटर
समायोजित रेंज 20 लीटर से ऊपर	-500 मि.ली. से +100 मि.ली.
विद्युत प्रदाय	220 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज

उत्पाद, भ्रूषर्भ में चूषण एकक के वायु पृथक्खित खंड में पम्प द्वारा चूसित किया जाता है। वायु मुक्त उत्पाद दाब, नियमन वाल्व द्वारा मीटरन एकक में पहुंचाया जाता। मीटर चार मापन सिलिंडरों से मिलकर बना है। ज्योंही उत्पाद मीटर से प्रवाहित होता है, द्रव मात्रा मप जाती है और परिक्रमणों की संख्याओं के रूप में निर्गम में उपदर्शित हो जाती है। मीटर में होकर बहने वाले द्रव की मात्रा को मीटर का निर्गम शेषट समानुपात में घुमाता है। शेषट का घूर्णन लीटरों में प्रदर्शित करने वाले यांत्रिक रजिस्टर में जुड़ा हुआ है। उपभोक्ता के परिदान के लिए द्रव मीटरन एकक में रकड़ होज और नोजल समुच्चयन से होकर गुजरता है। माडल का विभिन्न प्रवाह दरों पर प्रदत्त और विभिन्न द्रवों के साथ पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की प्रवसता के लिए परीक्षण किया गया है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(45)/93]

राजीव श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 1996

S.O. 3186.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, (see figure below) is satisfied that the Model described in the said report is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of an dispensing pump with mechanical register assembly and of brand name "Pacemaker II" (referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., L&T House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400008, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/95/71;

The Model (see figure) is a wet hose dispensing pump of mechanical register with the following features :—

Product to be measured Petrol, Diesel, Kerosine, Turpentine.

Maximum flow rate 80 l/m

Minimum flow rate 10 l/m

Full flow pressure 1.5 bar max

Indication mechanical 20 mm height digit

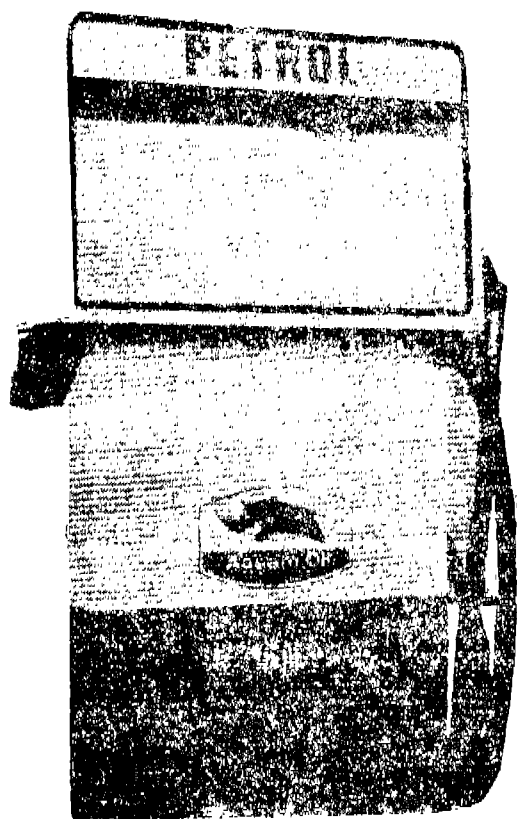
Smallest division 100 ml

Maximum indication capacity 99.9 l

Range of adjustment

over 20 litre —500 ml to +100 ml

Power supply 220 v, 50 Hz



(figure)

The product from underground is sucked through pump to the air separator section of the suction unit. Air free product is delivered to the metering unit through pressure regulating valve. The meter consists of four measuring cylinders. As the product flows through the meter, the liquid quantity is measured and is indicated in output as number of revolutions. The output shaft of the meter rotates in proportion to the quantity of liquid flowing through the meter. The rotation of the shaft is connected to the mechanical register to be displayed in litres. The liquid from the metering unit passes through the rubber hose and nozzle assembly for delivery to the consumer. The model has been tested for volume of petroleum products delivered at different flow rates and with different liquids.

[F. No. WM-21(45)/93]

RAJIV SRIVASTAVA, Jt. Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 1996

क्र. आ. 3187 :—तेल उद्योग (विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 47) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के अन्वये (क) द्वारा प्रस्तावित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री विनोद डल, अपर सचिव (अय), अय विभाग को एतद्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों में अधिकतम अवधि के लिए अपने आदेश जारी होने तक तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या श्री-35012/3/92-वित्त-2]

टी. एस. बालासुब्रमन्यम, उप सचिव (वित्त)

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1996

S.O. 3187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 (47 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints, with immediate effect and for a period not exceeding two years, Shri Vinod Dhall, Additional Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure, as a Member of the Oil Industry Development Board until further orders.

[No. B-35012/3/92-Fin. II]

T. S. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.
(Finance)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3188.—तेल उद्योग (विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 47) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के अनुच्छेद (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार डा. टी. एस. आर. प्रसाद राव, निदेशक, भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, देहरादून को एतद्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए अगले आदेशों तक तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[स. जी-35012/3/92-वित्त-2]

टी. एस. बाल सुब्रामन्यन, उप सचिव (वित्त)

New Delhi, the 10th October, 1996

S.O. 3188.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 3 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 (47 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints, with immediate effect and for a period not exceeding two years, Dr. T.S.R. Prasad Rao, Director, Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun as a Member of the Oil Industry Development Board, until further orders.

[No. G-35012/3/92-Fin-II]

T. S. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.
(Finance)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3189.—तेल उद्योग (विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 47) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के अनुच्छेद (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार डा. अविनाश चन्द्र, महानिदेशक हाइड्रोकार्बन्स तथा संसाहकार (अन्वेषण), पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय को एतद्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए अगले आदेश जारी होने तक तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[स. जी-35012/3/92-वित्त-2]

टी. एस. बालासुब्रामन्यन, उपसचिव
(वित्त)

New Delhi, the 10th October, 1996

S.O. 3189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 3 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 (47 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints, with immediate effect and for a period not exceeding two years, Dr. Avinash Chandra, Director General, Hydrocarbons and Adviser (Exploration), Ministry of Petroleum and

Natural Gas as a Member of the Oil Industry Development Board until further orders.

[No. G-35012/3/92-Fin-II]

T. S. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.
(Finance)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 1996

का. आ. 3190.—तेल उद्योग विकास (अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 47) के खण्ड 3 के अनुच्छेद (3) की धारा (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को अगले आदेश जारी होने तक तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड के सदस्य नियुक्त करती है

1. श्री बी सी बोरा, अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, ओ एन जी सी।

2. श्री सी आर प्रसाद, अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, गैस अथॉरिटी आफ इंडिया लि.।

3. श्री यू सुन्दरराजन, अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, बी पी सी एल।

4. श्री के. रविकुमार, अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.।

5. श्री के. जी. रामनाथन, अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशक, आई पी सी एल।

[संख्या जी-35012/3/92-वित्त-2]

टी. एस. बालासुब्रामन्यन, उपसचिव

New Delhi, the 10th October, 1996

S.O. 3190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 3 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 (47 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints, with immediate effect and for a period not exceeding two years, the following officers as Members of the Oil Industry Development Board, until further orders.

1. Shri B. C. Bora, Chairman & Managing Director, ONGC.

2. Shri C. R. Prasad, Chairman & Managing Director, Gas Authority of India Limited.

3. Shri U. Sundararajan, Chairman & Managing Director, BPCL.

4. Shri K. Ravikumar, Chairman & Managing Director, Madras Refineries Ltd.

5. Shri K. G. Ramathan, Chairman & Managing Director, IPCL.

[No. G-35012/3/92-Fin-II]

T. S. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.
(Finance)

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 1996

SCHEDULE

NANDASAN E.P.S. TO J.R. CHEMICALS
STATE : GUJARAT DIST : MEHSANA
TALUKA : KADI

Village	SR No. Block No.	Area		
		Hectare	Acre	Centi- are
Kaiyol	519	00	02	62

[No. L-14016/2/96-GP]

ARDHENDU SEN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 1996

का.प्र. 3191 बूक केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि जनहित में यह आवश्यक है कि नन्दसन ई.पी.एस. से जे.पी. कैमिकल्स गुजरात राज्य तक पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन गैस प्रसारिणी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा विचारणीय जारी की जाए।

और चूंकि यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइन को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित करती है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में श्रितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशय सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गैस प्रसारिणी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, वर्पण बिल्डिंग, आर.सी. रूत रोड, बड़ोदरा, को इस तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर संकेता।

और ऐसा आशय करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

नन्दसन ई.पी. एस. से जे.पी. कैमिकल्स

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला मेहसाना तालुका : कडी

गांव	क्रम सं. ब्लॉक नं.	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर और	सेटीयर
कयोल	519	00	02 62

[सं एल-14016/2/96-जी.पी.]

अर्धेन्दु सेन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th November, 1996

S.O. 3191.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas from Nandasan EPS to J.P. Chemicals in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd., Darpan Building, R. C. Dutt Road, Vadodara;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

का.प्र. 3192—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संयंत्रों को अधिसूचना का.प्र. 535 तारीख 24-2-96 द्वारा भारत सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमियों के अधिकार की पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित किया था।

अतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार की रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

तत्पश्चात् भारत सरकार उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना के संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

इस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में अधिकार भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय गैस प्रसारिणी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

गैस लाइन आई.पी.आर. स्टेशन वायोडिया से एल.पी.जी. प्लांट
वायोडिया एंडीगनल आर.सी.यू.

राज्य : गुजरात

तालुका : वायोडिया

जिला : बड़ोदरा

गांव	क्रम सं. ब्लॉक सं.	परिया		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेटीयर
1	2	3	4	5
वायोडिया	बैलगाड़ी	00	01	44
	670	00	14	58
	669/2	00	13	32

1	2	3	4	5
वाघोडिया	680	00	09	90
	687	00	08	88
	686	00	01	96
	882/1 पी	00	09	50
	692	00	00	64
	693	00	17	46
	695	00	00	80
	बैलगाड़ी	00	01	68
	665	00	11	25
	866	00	00	28
	862	00	07	64
	861	00	00	16
	848/1	00	06	81
वडोदरा-वाघोडिया रोड	00	02	82	
843/1	00	09	42	
कच्चा रोड	00	01	40	
835	00	00	04	
836	00	02	69	
842/2	00	08	52	
841	00	03	00	
840	00	12	14	
729	00	00	54	
839/2	00	00	42	
730	00	09	30	
741	00	01	05	
740/2	00	07	20	
748	00	07	89	
750	00	12	16	
752	00	15	82	
बैल गाड़ी	00	00	72	
753	00	00	40	
नाला	00	02	16	
1434	00	00	01	
बैलगाड़ी	00	11	11	
1880	00	00	75	
1879	10	03	48	
1866	00	11	04	
1765	00	09	00	
1864	00	06	48	
1863	00	0	28	
बैलगाड़ी	00	11	5	
1467	00	01	37	
1461	00	01	35	
1756/1	00	01	94	
एच.पी.जी.				
बड़ीया रोड	00	01	68	
1762/2	00	01	58	
1761	00	15	78	

[सं.एल.-14016/10/94-जी.पी.]

महन्तु सेन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th November, 1996

S.O. 3192.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 535 Dated 24-2-96 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land, Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of

user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule to this appended notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of the declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

GAS LINE FROM IPRR STATION
WAGHODIA TO LPG PLANT WAGHODIA
Additional R.O.V.

STATE : GUJARAT

DISTRICT : BARODA

TALUKA : WAGHODIA

Village	SR. No. Block No.	Aread		
		Hactare	Are	Centi-are
Waghodia	Cart Track	00	01	44
	670	00	14	58
	669/2	00	13	52
	680	00	09	90
	687	00	08	88
	686	00	01	96
	882/1P	00	09	50
	692	00	00	64
	693	00	17	46
	695	00	00	80
	Cart Track	00	01	68
	665	00	11	25
	866	00	00	28
	862	00	07	64
	861	00	00	16
	848/2	00	06	81
	Vadodara, Waghodia Road	00	02	82
	843/1	00	09	42
	Kachca Road	00	01	40
	835	00	00	04
	836	00	02	69
	842/2	00	08	52
	841	00	03	00
	840	00	12	14
	729	00	00	54
	839/2	00	00	42
	730	00	09	30
	741	00	01	05
	740/2	00	07	20
	748	00	07	89
	750	00	12	16

1	2	3	4	5
Vaghodia	752	00	15	82
Cart Track		00	00	72
753		00	00	40
Nalla		00	02	16
1434		00	01	10
Cart Track		00	11	11
1880		00	00	75
1879		00	03	48
1866		00	11	04
1865		00	09	00
1864		00	06	48
1863		00	00	28
Cart Track		00	11	51
1467		00	01	37
1461		00	01	35
1756/1		00	01	94
LPG Baroda		00	01	68
Road				
1762/2		00	01	68
1762/1		00	15	78

[No. L-14016/10/94 G.P.]

ARDHENDU SEN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 3193 :—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संवालय के का. आ. संख्या 254 (अ), दिनांक 28-3-95 द्वारा भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के उक्त अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने संबंधी अध्यादेश की घोषणा की थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-6 की उपधारा (1) के तहत अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी थी।

और यह कि चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निर्णय लिया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन एतद्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए किया है।

और इसके अतिरिक्त उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थान पर सभी वादाओं से मुक्त गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

“टी” प्वाइंट गंधार में धुवाएन से एच. एन. पी. जी. लि.

राज्य : गुजरात

तालुका : जम्बूसर

जिला : भरुच

गांव	क्रम सं.	खेतीफल	क्षेत्रफल		
			हैक्टेयर	भारे	सेटीमारे
1	2	3	4	5	
कहान्वा	174	00	02	31	
	173	00	04	36	

1	2	3	4	5
कहान्वा	177	00	05	43
	162	00	16	25
	160	00	12	40
	161	00	07	34
	136	00	14	56
	137	00	04	08
	138	00	03	69
	139	00	00	90
	141	00	02	41
	106	00	11	96
	106	00	08	40
	105	00	08	13
	104	00	05	84
नाला		00	02	86
	55	00	09	88
	98	00	24	57
	96	00	14	92
एचएनपीजीलि		00	08	71

[सं. एल.-14016/19/94-ओ पी]

अर्धेन्दु सेन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th November, 1996

S.O. 3193 Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. S.O. 254(E) Dated 28-3-95 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for purpose of laying pipeline.

AND WHEREAS the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

AND FURTHER whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule to this appended notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

AND FURTHER in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Ltd. free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

“T” Pt of Gandhar-Dhuwaeen line to Hindustan Nitro Products Gujarat Ltd.

State : Gujarat	Taluk : Jambusar	Dist : Bhuruch			
Village	Sl. No.	Area			
	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centi-are	
Kahanwa	174	00	02	31	
	173	00	04	36	

1	2	3	4	5
KAHANWA	177	00	05	43
	162	00	16	25
	160	00	12	40
	161	00	07	34
	136	00	14	56
	137	00	04	03
	138	00	03	69
	139	00	00	90
	141	00	02	41
	106	00	11	96
	106	00	08	40
	105	00	08	13
	104	00	05	84
	Nala	00	02	86
	55	00	09	88
	98	00	24	57
	96	00	14	92
(HNPG)		00	08	71

[No. L-14016/19/94-G.P.]

ARDHENDU SEN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 3194—चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि जनहित में यह आवश्यक है कि टेप गाँव और गंधार-धुवारन लाइन से एच. एन. पी. जी. लि., गुजरात तक पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन गैस ट्रांसमिटर लाईन का निर्माण द्वारा विद्युत लाईन का निर्माण।

और चूंकि यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइन को निर्माण के प्रयोजन के लिए एम्प्लुवायर्स अधिनियम में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, एच. एन. पी. जी. लि. और अतिरिक्त प्राइमरी लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अर्जित करने का अर्थ) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्यक एम्प्लुवायर्स अधिनियम करती है।

यहाँ कि उक्त भूमि में हितवादी कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के निर्माण या प्रयोजन के लिए अतिरिक्त सक्षम अधिकारी, गैस ट्रांसमिटर लाईन का निर्माण द्वारा विद्युत लाईन का निर्माण, एच. सी. बस स्टैंड, बड़ौदा को इस अधिनियम की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर संकेता।

और ऐसा प्रयोजन करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई अर्जितगता हो या किसी विधि व्यवस्था की सफाई।

अनुसूची

गंधार-धुवारन 'टी' प्लांट से हिन्दुस्तान नाइट्रो कोरपोरेशन गुजरात लि.

राज्य गुजरात	तालुका—जम्बूसर	जिला—नरस		
गाँव	क्रम सं. वर्ग मी. नं.	एरिया		
		हेक्टेयर	आरे	सेंटीमीटर
काहानवा	140	00	00	90

[सं. एन.-14016/19/94-अजी. पी.]

अर्धेन्दु सेन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 7th November, 1996

S.O. 3194 Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas from Tapoti on Gandhar Dhuwaran line to HNPG Ltd. in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

And Whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein s

Provided That any person interest in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Gas Authority of India Ltd. Darpan Building, R.C. Dutta Rd. Baroda.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

'T' PT OF GANDHAR—DHUWARAN LINE TO HINDUSTAN NITRO PRODUCTS GUJARAT LTD.

STATE : GUJARAT

TALUKA : JAMBUSAR

DIST : BHARUCH

Village	Sr. No. Block No.	Area		
		Hectare	Ar.	Centi-are
Kahanwa	140	00	00	90

[No. L-14016/19/94—G.P.]
ARDHENDU SEN, Director

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 1996

का. आ. 3195—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद से परामर्श के पश्चात्, निदेश देती है कि वाडीविस विश्वविद्यालय, फ्रांस द्वारा प्रदान की गई आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता "डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन", उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिये एक मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी।

[सं. की.-11016/7/96-एम. ई. (यू. जी.)]

एस. के. मिश्रा, डैस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1996

S.O. 3195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government after consultation with the Medical Council of India, hereby directs that the medical qualification "Doctor of Medicine" granted by the University of Bordeaux, France shall be a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the said Act.

[No. V-11016/7/96-ME(UG)]

S. K. MISHRA, Desk Officer

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3196.—फ्रांस के बार्सैक्स II विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एस.डी. आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन के लिये उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यता-प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता है ;

और डा. हाजेस्ट गैरार्ड जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, इन्टर-नेशनल सोसायटी फॉर कृष्णा कांश्यसनेस, वृन्दावन से संलग्न है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में,—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी करने की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि को, या

(ख) उस अवधि को, जिसके दौरान डा. हाजेस्ट गैरार्ड इन्टरनेशनल सोसायटी फॉर कृष्णा कांश्यसनेस, वृन्दावन से संलग्न है ;

इनमें से जो भी अवधि कम हो, उस अवधि के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिस तक उक्त डाक्टर द्वारा किया जाने वाला चिकित्सा व्यवसाय सीमित होगा।

[सं० बी -1106/7/96-एम०ई० (यू०जी०)]

एस.के. मिश्रा, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1996

S.O. 3196.—Whereas the medical qualification M.D. granted by University of Bordeaux II, France is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the India Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Huguet Gerard who possesses the said qualification is attached to the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, Vrindavan,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies :—

(a) a period of two years from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Huguet Gerard is attached to the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, Vrindavan,

whichever is shorter as the period for which the medical practice of the said doctor shall be limited.

(No. V-11016/96-ME(UG))

S. K. MISHRA, Desk Officer

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture & Coopn.)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3197.—Attention is invited to this Department's Notification of even number dated 31-7-96 notifying the recruitment rules for the post of Instructor at Southern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute Anantapur (A.P.).

2. The words "Operation/Maintenance" appearing under column 12 of alternative qualification of item (b) (ii) may please be read as "Operation and Maintenance".

[No. 3-4/94-MY(Admn.)]

R. P. AGGARWAL, Under Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग)

(भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद)

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3198.—भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा निर्मित स्थाई वित्त समिति के विनियमों के विनियम 2(IV) के अनुसरण तथा कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अनुच्छेद 7(2) में निहित प्रावधानों के अनुसरण में शासी निकाय ने 17 अक्टूबर, 1996 से 16 अक्टूबर, 1997 तक एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिये या यदि उनके उत्तराधिकारी का उनकी अवधि समाप्त होने के पहले विधिवत रूप से चयन नहीं हो पाने पर उनके चयन तक की अवधि के लिये निम्नलिखित सदस्यों को निर्वाचित किया गया है :—

1. डा. असीम बाला,
संसद सदस्य,
ब्लाक—सी, प्लेट सं. -6,
इन्टेली गवर्नमेंट हाउसिंग इस्टेट,
सी.आई.टी. रोड, कलकत्ता-700014
डा. असीम बाला,
संसद सदस्य,
24, नार्थ एबेन्यू, नई दिल्ली
2. श्री शत्रुघ्न प्रसाद सिंह,
24, एम.एल.ए. क्वार्टर, पटेल मार्ग,
पटना-800001
3. डा. के. प्रधान,
कुलपति,
उड़ीसा कृषि एवं टेक्नोलॉजी विश्वविद्यालय,
भुवनेश्वर-751008 (उड़ीसा)

4. डा. ए. वैकटरमन,
पूर्व कुलपति,
तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, 16, त्रिसेंट एवेन्यू
किशोर परमल पुरम, मद्रास-680028

Entally Government Housing Estate,
CIT Road, Calcutta-700 014.
Dr. Asim Bala,
Member of Parliament,
24, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

5. डा. पी. एन. झा,
पूर्व कुलपति,
राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय,
पूसा, समस्तीपुर-848125 (बिहार)

2. Shri Shatrugan Prasad Singh,
24, MLA Quarters,
Patel Path,
Patna-800 001.

6. डा. आई. एस. यादव,
निदेशक,
भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान,
हसरघट्टा लेक पोस्ट, बंगलौर-560089

3. Dr. K. Pradhan,
Vice-Chancellor,
Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology,
Bhubaneswar-751 008,
Orissa.

7. डा. पी. रैतिनम,
निदेशक,
राष्ट्रीय तेलताड़ अनुसंधान केंद्र,
तेनाली रामकृष्णैया स्ट्रीट, अशोक नगर,
[लुहुर-534002, पश्चिमी गोदावरी (आं. प्र.)]

4. Dr. A. Venkatraman,
Former Vice-Chancellor,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
16, Crescent Avenue,
Kishor Parmal Puram,
Madras-680 028.

[फा. सं. 6(1)/95-सी एस सी]

जी. एस. साहनी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1996

S.O. 3198.—In pursuance of Regulation 2(iv) of the Standing Finance Committee Regulations, framed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and in pursuance of provision contained in Section 7(2) of the A.P. Cess Act, 1940; the Governing Body has elected the following Members to the Standing Finance Committee for a period of one year with effect from 17th October, 1996 to 16th October, 1997 or in case their successor have not been duly elected before the expiry of the term until their election.

1. Dr. Asim Bala,
Member of Parliament,
Block-C, Flat No. 6,

5. Dr. P. N. Jha,
Ex. Vice-Chancellor,
Rajendra Agricultural University,
Pusa, Samastipur-848 125 (Bihar).

6. Dr. I. S. Yadav,
Director,
Indian Institute of Horticulture Research,
Hassaraghatta Lake Post,
Bangalore-560 089.

7. Dr. P. Rethinam,
Director,
National Research Centre for Oil Palm,
Tenali Ramakrishnaiah Street,
Ashok Nagar, Eluru-534 002,
West Godavari (A.P.).

[F. No. 6(1)/95-CSC]

G. S. SAHNI, Jt. Secy.

संस्कृति विभाग

(भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण)

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1996

(पुरातत्व)

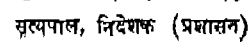
का.आ. 3198.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह राय है कि इससे उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक न्यायान्तरिक रक्षण और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने प्राथम की दो नाम की सूचना देती है,

उक्त संस्मारक के राष्ट्रीय महत्व का होने की घोषणा के ऐसे किसी अधिसूचना पर, जो उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक के निम्नलिखित किसी व्यक्ति में इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में जारी किए जाने की तारीख से दो मास की उक्त अधिसूचना के भीतर प्राप्त हों, केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी। आक्षेप, महानिदेशक, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, नई दिल्ली-110011 को भेजे जा सकते हैं।

अगसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	परिक्षेत्र का नाम	संस्मारक संख्या	राजस्व सर्वेक्षण संख्या	क्षेत्र वर्ग मी. में हेक्टर/एकड़	स्वामित्व	सीमाएं	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
गुजरात	भुज (कच्छ)	धोलावीरा	प्राचीन स्तूप (कोटवा)	सर्वेक्षण सं. 204	सर्वेक्षण संख्या 205 (भाग)	1-44-68	बेला आला हरीजन	पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण संख्यांक	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/1	1-21-41	मणा सुमर भोविया	276 भाग (आडा)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/2	4-55-27	कर्मन भाठा कोलो	पश्चिम सर्वेक्षण संख्यांक	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग)	0-34-39	सरकार		
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/3	0-54-63	हीरा लखमन अणार	276 भाग (आडा)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/4	0-63-73	सरकार		
					(भाग)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 245	4-24-92	कछरा मीरामन बीर चंद	सर्वेक्षण सं. 204 (भाग)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 247	0-77-90	तेजा राखंड गर्वा	और सर्वेक्षण सं. 205 (भाग)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 248	0-55-60	हला आला हरीजन		ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 249/1	2-32-70	बेला आला हरीजन	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण संख्यांक	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 249/2	1-15-34	गोविदा कछरा अणार	276 भाग (आडा)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 250	2-97-45	बेला आला हरीजन	और	
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 251	1-51-36	बेला आला हरीजन	सर्वेक्षण सं. 253 (भाग)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
								पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण संख्यांक	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 252	0-30-35	बेला आला हरीजन	276 भाग (आडा)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 253	1-61-88	रामसंग संगम कोली	सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/2 (भाग)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 254	2-31-68	रामसंग संगम कोली		ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 257	1-17-36	हाजा आला हरीजन	सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/3 (भाग)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 258	2-72-15	तेजा राखंड गर्वा	और सर्वेक्षण सं. 244/4 (भाग)	ग्राम धोलावीरा
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 276	1-30-52	बेला माणू राखंडी		ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग) (आडा)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 276	2-33-71	आछार मागा हरीजन		ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग) (आडा)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 276	0-80-94	गोवा भाठा कोलो		ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग) (आडा)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 276	0-77-90	सुमर मागा भोविया		ग्राम धोलावीरा
					(भाग) (आडा)				
					सर्वेक्षण सं. 276	66-66-00	सरकार		
					(भाग) (आडा)				
						252.88 एकड़			
						या			
						102.34 हेक्टर			



DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
(ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA)

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1996

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 3199.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives two month's notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance;

Any objection to the declaration of the said monument to be of national importance, which may be received within the said period of two months from the date of issue of this notification in the Official Gazette from any person interested in the said ancient monument will be taken into consideration by the Central Government. The objection may be sent to the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi-110011.

SCHEDULE

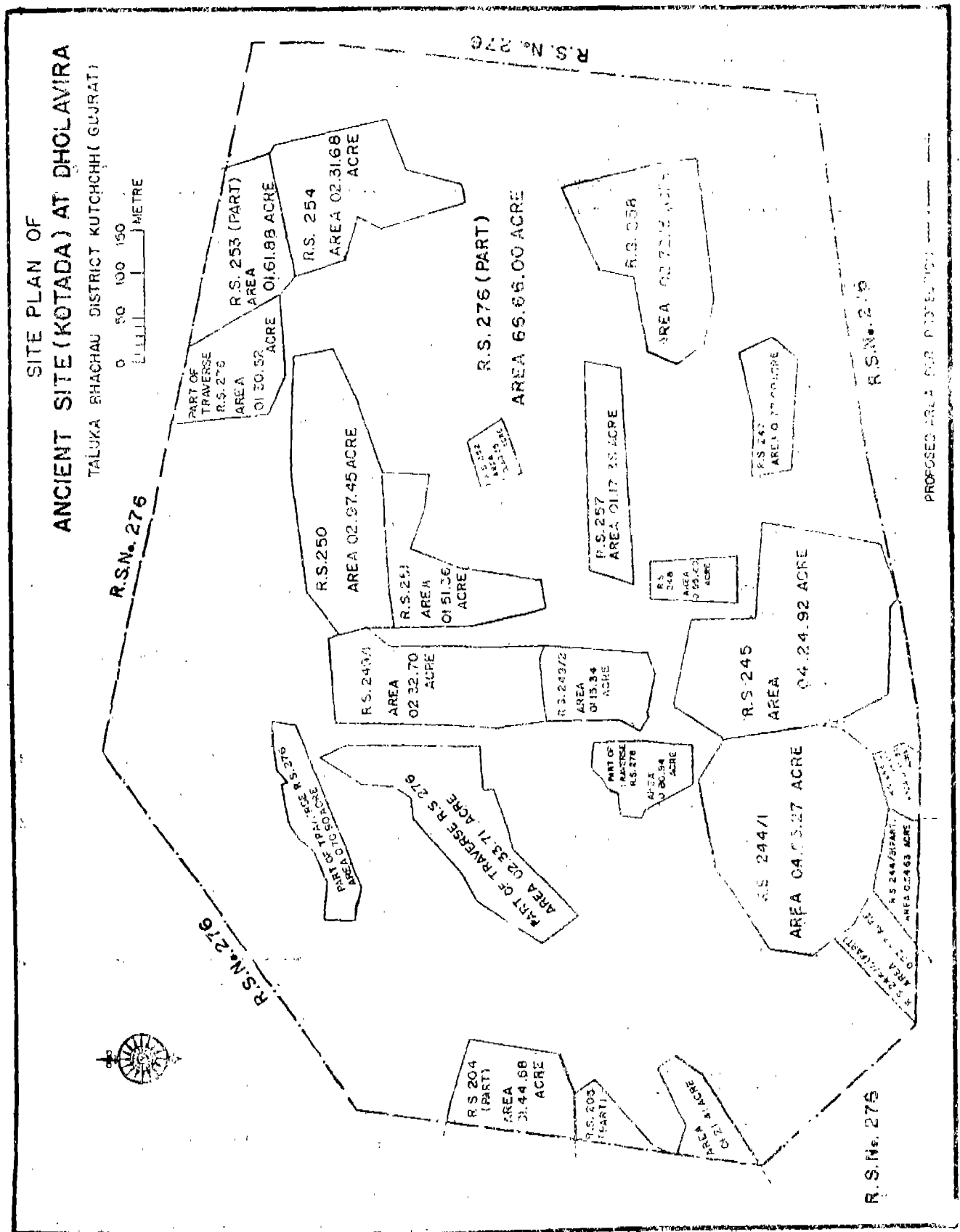
State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of Monument	Revenue Survey Number
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Bhuj (Kachchh)	Bhachau	Dholavira Village	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Survey Number 204 (Part)
					Survey Number 205 (Part)
					Survey Number 244/1
					Survey Number 244/2 (Part)
					Survey Number 244/3 (Part)
					Survey Number 244/4 (Part)
					Survey Number 245
					Survey Number 247
					Survey Number 248
					Survey Number 249/1
					Survey Number 249/2
					Survey Number 250
					Survey Number 251
					Survey Number 252
					Survey Number 253 (Part)
					Survey Number 254
					Survey Number 257
					Survey Number 258
					Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)
					Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)
					Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)
					Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)
					Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)

Area in Hectare- Acre- Square Meters	Ownership	Boundaries	Remarks
7	8	9	10
1-44-68	Vela Ala Harijan	East : Survey Number Part of 276	Village Dholavira
1-21-41	Magha Sumar Bochiya	(Traverse)	Village Dholavira
4-55-27	Karshan Bhacha Koli		Village Dholavira
0-34-39	Government	West : Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)	— Village Dholavira
0-54-63	Hira Lakhman Ayar		—
0-63-73	Government		
4-24-92	Kachra Meraman Verchand	Survey Number 204 (Part) &	Village Dholavira
0-77-90	Teja Ranchhod Garva	Survey Number 205 (Part)	Village Dholavira
0-55-60	Haja Ala Harijan		Village Dholavira
2-32-70	Vela Ala Harijan	North : Survey Number Part of 276	Village Dholavira
1-15-34	Govinda Kachra Ayar	(Traverse)	Village Dholavira
2-97-45	Vela Ala Harijan	and Survey Number 253 (Part)	Village Dholavira
1-51-36	Vela Ala Harijan		Village Dholavira
0-30-35	Vela Ala Harijan	South : Survey Number Part of 276 (Traverse)	Village Dholavira
1-61-88	Ramsang Sangram Koli	Survey Number 244/2 (Part)	Village Dholavira
2-31-68	Ramsang Sangram Koli		Village Dholavira
1-17-36	Haja Ala Harijan	Survey Number 244/3 (Part) and	Village Dholavira
2-72-15	Teja Ranchhod Garva	Survey Number 244/4 (Part)	Village Dholavira
1-30-52	Devz Malu Rabari		Village Dholavira
2-33-71	Achar Maga Harijan		Village Dholavira
0-80-94	Gova Bhacha Koli		Village Dholavira
0-77-90	Sumar Maga Bochiya		Village Dholavira
66-66-00	Government		

252.88 Acres

or

102.34 Hectares



रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 1996

का. आ. 3200.—राजभाषा नियम, 1971 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में रेल मंत्रालय, रेलवे बोर्ड उत्तर रेल और दक्षिण मध्य रेल के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को जहाँ कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करता है :-

उत्तर रेल (लखनऊ मंडल)

1. रेल स्टेशन, प्रयाग
2. रेल स्टेशन, सफदरजंग
3. रेल स्टेशन, जौनपुर सिटी
4. रेल स्टेशन, जलालगंज
5. रेल स्टेशन, अयोध्या
6. रेल स्टेशन, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव नगर
7. रेल स्टेशन, सुल्तानपुर
8. रेल स्टेशन, अनूपगंज
9. रेल स्टेशन, बाबतपुर
10. रेल स्टेशन, खालिसपुर
11. रेल स्टेशन, विश्वनाथगंज
12. रेल स्टेशन, मऊ आठमा
13. रेल स्टेशन, सेवाइल

दक्षिण मध्य रेल (हुबली मंडल)

14. कनिष्ठ बिजली इंजीनियर कार्यालय, कोल्हापुर

[सं. हिन्दी 96/रा.भा.-1/12/1]

के. बालाकेशरी, सचिव

रेलवे बोर्ड एवं भारत सरकार के पदेन

अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 1996

S.O. 3200.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) hereby notify the following offices of Northern Railway and South Central Railway, where the staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :-

Northern Railway (Lucknow Division).

1. Railway Station, Prayag.
2. Railway Station, Sawdarganj.
3. Railway Station, Jaunpur City.
4. Railway Station, Jalalgarh.
5. Railway Station, Ayodhya.
6. Railway Station, Acharrya Narendra Dev Nagar.
7. Railway Station, Sultanpur.
8. Railway Station, Anupganj.
9. Railway Station, Bawatpur.
10. Railway Station, Khalispur.

11. Railway Station, Vishwanathganj.
12. Railway Station, Mau Aima.
13. Railway Station, Sewait.

South-Central Railway, (HUBLI DIVISION) :

1. Office of the Junior Electric Engineer, Kohlapur.

[No. Hindi-96/OL-1/12/1]

K. BALAKESARI, Secy. Railway Board & Ex. Officio
Additional Secretary

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय
(उर्वरक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 1996

का. आ. 3201.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय, उर्वरक विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80% कर्मचारी वृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त किया है, अधिसूचित करती है :-

पारादीप फास्फेट्स लि. दिल्ली कार्यालय

[सं. ई-11011/5/93-हिन्दी]

नरेन्द्र कुमार अग्रवाल, अतिरिक्त औद्योगिक
सलाहकार

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS

(Department of Fertilizers)

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 1996

S.O. 3201.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rule 1976 the Central Govt. hereby notifies the following office, under the Administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers 80% staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., Delhi Office.

[No. E-11011/5/93-Hindi]

NARENDER KUMAR AGGARWAL, Additional Industrial
Adviser.

विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1996

का. आ. 3202.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय विद्युत नियम, 1956 के नियम 45 के उपनियम (1) के परन्तु द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उन विद्युत प्रति-ष्ठापनों को, जो वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के खनन क्षेत्रों में स्थित निवासीय कॉलोनीयों को विद्युत प्रदाय करते हैं, उक्त उपनियम (1) की अपेक्षा से इस शर्त के अधीन छूट देती है कि नैमर्स वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड :-

(क) उक्त नियमों में विनिर्दिष्ट साधारण सुरक्षा पूर्वाविधानियों का अनुपालन करेगा, और

(ख) उक्त प्रतिष्ठापन संकल्प का किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन निष्पादित करेगा जिसके पास किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय या संस्था की विद्युत इंजीनियरी में कम-से-कम डिग्री या डिप्लोमा हो।

[सं. 25/2/96-डी (एस.ई.बी.)]

सुमीत जयरथ, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF POWER

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 45 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby exempts electrical installations which supply electricity to the residential colonies situated in the mining areas of Western Coalfields Limited from the requirement of the said sub-rule (1) subject to the condition that M's. Western Coalfields Limited shall,—

- Comply with the general safety precautions specified in the said rules; and
- Execute the said installation works under the supervision of a person possessing at least a degree or diploma in Electrical Engineering of a recognised University or Institution.

[No. 25/2/96-D(SEB)]

SUMEET JERATH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.ग्रा. 3203—सार्वजनिक स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की वेदखली अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा-3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई तालिका के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी जो कि भारत सरकार के राज-पत्रित अधिकारी के समकक्ष हैं, को कथित अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और वह उल्लिखित तालिका के कालम-2 में संबंधित प्रविष्टि में निर्दिष्ट सार्वजनिक स्थानों के बारे में कथित अधिनियम के द्वारा अथवा उसके अंतर्गत संपदा अधिकारी को प्रदत्त की गई शक्तियों का उपयोग कर सकेगा और संपदा अधिकारी को सीपे गण, कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

तालिका

अधिकारी का नाम व पद सार्वजनिक स्थलों की श्रेणियां तथा क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमा

1	2
श्री लल्लन राय, विधि अधिकारी, फिरोज गांधी ऊंचाहार थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट, उत्तर प्रदेश	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड की शक ऊंचाहार, जिला रायबरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अवस्थित फिरोजगांधी ऊंचाहार थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के स्वामित्व में उनके द्वारा

1

2

पट्टे पर अथवा किराये पर ली गई सभस्त भूमि, मकान संपदा तथा अन्य आवास।

[सं. 8/6/92-अ.स. (सी.टी.)]

रमेश चन्द्र, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 1996

S.O. 3203—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the table below, being an officer of a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government of India, to be estate officer for the purpose of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on an estate officer by or under the said Act, within the limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the categories of public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said table.

Table

Name and designation of the officer	Categories of public premises and limits of jurisdiction
-------------------------------------	--

1

2

Shri Lallan Rai, Law Officer, Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Project, Uttar Pradesh.

All lands, quarters, estates, properties and other accommodation owned, leased and rented out by the Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited located at Post Office Unchahar, District Raebareli, (Uttar Pradesh).

[No. 8/6/92-US(CT)]

RAMESH CHANDER, Under S

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.ग्रा. 3204—चलचित्रकी (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम-9 के साथ पठित चलचित्रकी अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा-5 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड, बंगलौर के पद पर श्री एस. पदमानाभन, भा.प्र. से (हि.प्र. : 78) का कार्यकाल 13 जुलाई, 1995 से 21 अगस्त, 1995 तक की अवधि के लिये बढ़ाती है।

[फा.सं. 801/9/89-एफ. (सी.)]

वी.के. सहोदरा, डैस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1996

S.O. 3204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Govt. is pleased to extend the tenure of Sh. S. Padmanabhan, IAS (HP : 78) in the post of Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Certification Bangalore for the period from 13th July '95 to 21st August '95.

[F. No. 801/9/89-F(C)]

V. K. MALHOTRA, Desk Officer

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3205—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी आई के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके अर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/52/एफ/92-आई आर (सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3205.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of F.C.I. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th October, 1996.

[No. L-22012/52/F/92-IR (C-II)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI B. K. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR

In the matter of dispute between :

Industrial Dispute No. 106 of 1992

Chairman,

Food Corporation of India Employees Congress,
District Agra,

AND

1. District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
2/63 Ram Nagar, Colony Agra,
Senior Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Lucknow.

1. Central Government Ministry of Labour vide its notification number L-22012/52/F/92 I.R. C-II dated 4th September, 1992 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India Agra, in withdrawing the promotion order dated 31st December, 1987 of Shri Satish

Chand Sharma is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. The concerned workman Satish Sharma was appointed as AG.III(D) by opposite party Food Corporation of India on 7th April, 1973. By order dated 7th January, 1988, the concerned workman was promoted as A.G.II(D). He worked there upto 31st May, 1988. Thereafter his promotion was withdrawn by order dated 17th May, 1988 w.e.f. 31st December, 1987. It is alleged that this withdrawal of promotion order is bad in law as he was not given opportunity

3. The opposite party has filed reply in which it is alleged that the promotion of the concerned workman was conditional. It was found that he was punished earlier on the basis of departmental inquiry. When this fact came to the notice the promotion order was withdrawn as in the earlier order it was specifically incorporated that promotion is temporary and officiating and the official can be reverted at any time without notice.

4. In the rejoinder nothing new has been alleged.

5. The management has filed copy of departmental proceedings which go to show that concerned workman was given charge sheet on 7th January, 1982 regarding shortage of some material. That charge was proved. Hence order for recovery of loss and censure entry were imposed by way of punishment on the workman on 30th April, 1986. When this fact came to the light by order dated 17th May, 1988, the concerned workman alongwith three others were reverted as their promotion order was withdrawn. It is equally true that in the promotion order there is stipulation that the promotion is conditional and liable to be withdrawn at any time. In my opinion, when an official gets promotion he acquires valuable right which cannot be denied to him without observing the basis requirement of principles of natural justice as enshrined in the maxim Audi Alteram Partem. Simply because in the promotion order it is written that promotion is conditional and liable to be withdrawn at any time will not come in the way of entitlement of the workman to get right of hearing before reversion.

6. Hence my award is that this promotion has been withdrawn in utter breach of principles of natural justice. The same is not justified and the concerned workman will be deemed to be as A.G.II from the date of withdrawal of promotion order with all consequential benefits and financial benefits.

Sd/-

B. K. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

Let six copies of this award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, for its publication in the Gazette of India.

B. K. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

Dated : 19-9-1996.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3206—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ई सी एल के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनमोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/288/93-आई आर (सी-II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3206.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of E.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th October, 1996.

[No. L-22012/288/93-IR C-II]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 1/94

PRESENT:

Shri R. S. Mishra, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of New Kenda Colliery of M/s. E. C. Ltd.

AND

Their workman.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—None.

For the Workman—Sri S. Chakraborty, General Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

STATE: West Bengal.

Dated, the 3rd September, 1996

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. 22012/288/93-IR (C-II), dated 27th December, 1993.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of New Kenda Colliery, P.O. Kenda, District Burdwan of M/s. E. C. Ltd. in dismissing the workman Shri Kalachand Bouri, Ex-Store Mazdoor C/o. Shri Samiran Chakraborty, General Secretary, Coal Mines Employees Union, P.O. Disergarh, District Burdwan, w.e.f. 27th May, 1992 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Today (3-9-96) Sri S. Chakraborty, General Secretary of the Union files a petition stating that the dispute has been amicably settled between the parties out of Court and the union is no more interested to contest the dispute.

3. In the circumstances I have no other alternative but to pass a no dispute award in this case and accordingly a no dispute award is passed.

R. S. MISHRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3207.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसी एल के प्रधानमंत्रि के संवत्स नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक

विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचपट को प्रकल्पित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/317/94-आई आर (सी II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3207.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of E.C. Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th October, 1996.

[No. L-22012/317/94-IR.C-II]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 4/95

PRESENT:

Shri R. S. Mishra, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of Satgram Colliery of E.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workman.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—None.

For the Workman—Shri Keshaw Singh, Working President of the Union.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

STATE: West Bengal.

Dated, the 10th September, 1996

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012/317/94-IR(C-II) dated 5th January, 1995.

"Whether the action of Satgram Area of Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. in not paying wages to Shri Sukhamoy Pal, Clerk, Satgram Colliery for the period 20th August, 1990 to 22nd November, 1990 by keeping him idle for the above period is legal and justified? If not to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

2. Today (10-9-1996) Shri Keshaw Singh, Working President of the Union files a petition stating that the dispute has been amicably settled between the parties out of Court and the Union is no more interested to contest the dispute.

3. In the circumstances I have no other alternative but to pass a no dispute award in this case and accordingly a no dispute award is passed.

Sd/-

R. S. MISHRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3208—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी आई के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संलग्न नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/284/95-आई आर (सी II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3208.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of F.C.I. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9th October 1996.

[No. L-22012/284/95-IR(C-II)]
RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

BEFORE SHRI B. K. SRIVASTAVA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 15 of 1996

In the matter of Dispute :

BETWEEN :

Smt. Lakhpati Devi,
C/o M. Shakeel,
Ex-M.L.A.,
1, Abdul Aziz Road,
Lucknow.

AND

District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
29, B. N. Road Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its notification No. L-22012(284)/95-IR(C-II) dated 30-1-96, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

Whether the action of the management of Distt. Manager, Food Corporation of India, Lucknow to advise Smt. Lakhpati Devi, workman to produce proof of her age from the Chief Medical Officer, Lucknow is legal and justified ? If not, what relief she is entitled to ?

2. It is not necessary to give details of the case as the concerned workman has not filed her claim statement after sufficient service. Hence the referred answered against the concerned workman for want of prosecution and proof and concerned workman is not entitled for any relief.

Sd.- 4-10-96

B. K. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

Let six copies of this award be sent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for its publication.

B. K. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3209—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई सी एल के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संलग्न नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसन-सोल के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-22012/555/94-आई आर (सी II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1996

S.O. 3204.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of E. C. Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-10-96.

[No. L-22012/555/94-IR(C-II)]

RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ASANSOL

Reference No. 22/95

PRESENT :

Shri R. S. Mishra, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Parsea 6&7 Incline Colliery of E. C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Sri R. P. Srivastav, Personal Manager.

For the Workmen.—Sri S. D. Pandey, President of the Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : West Bengal.

Dated, the 25th September, 1996

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them by clause (b) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-22012/555/94-IR(C-II) dated 1-6-95.

"Whether the management of Parsea 6&7 Incline Colliery under M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in fixing piece rate Discipline for Mason and Mason Mazdoor against Time Rate as per Central Wage Board Recommendations and in not placing them in appropriate Time Rates Scales e.g. Category-IV and I respectively with pay protection taking into consideration of their average earnings of proceeding 6 month w.e.f. April, 1993 is justified ? If not to what relief these workmen are entitled to ?"

2. Today (25-9-96) Shri S. D. Pandey, President of the Union files a petition stating that the dispute has been amicably settled between the parties out of Court and the Union is no more interested to contest the dispute.

3. In the circumstances I have no other alternative but to pass a no-dispute award in this case and accordingly a no-dispute award is passed.

R. S. MISHRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.मा. 3210.—सौख्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ त्रिनाकार के प्रबन्धन के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुसूच में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलम के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/57/94-1-आई आर बी-1]

पी.जे. माइकल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 1996

S.O. 3210.—In pursuance of Section 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Travancore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-10-1996.

[No. L-12012/57/94-IR (B-I)]

P. J. MICHAEL, Desk Officer

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOLLAM

(Dated this the 30th day of September, 1996)
PRESENT:

Sri C. N. Sasidharan Industrial Tribunal
IN
Industrial Dispute No. 18/95

BETWEEN

The Managing Director, State Bank of Travancore, H.O. Poojappura, Trivandrum-12

By S/Shri V. K. Francis and C. N. Baby, Managers (Law).

AND

The General Secretary, State Bank of Travancore Staff Union, Central Office, P.B. No. 5601, Trivandrum-695039.

AWARD

The Government of India as per order No. L-12012/57/94-IR(B-I) dated 6-10-95 of the Ministry of Labour has referred this Industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The issue for adjudication is the following:--

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Travancore in not promoting Shri S. Narayanan to the post of 'E' Category Head Cashier at Mallappally, not paying him Special Allowance at the rate of Rs. 350 p.m. from 13-10-91 and not paying Special Allowance at the rate of Rs. 489 p.m. from the date on which 'E' Category

Head Cashier post fell due to the workman, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The General Secretary of the union which espouses the grievances of the workman. Sri Narayanan has filed a claim statement. It is stated therein that the workman joined the service of management bank on 15-4-1970 and while working so he was charge sheeted for some alleged misconducts and placed under suspension on 3-6-1986. After holding a domestic enquiry the management has inflicted the punishment of (i) warning under clause 9.6.b of first Bipartite settlement, (ii) stoppage of one increment for a period of one year under clause 3(i)(a) of the third Bipartite settlement, and (iii) withdrawal of special allowance for a period of 3 years. On 13-10-1988 the workman joined as cashier at Mepral Branch as his suspension was revoked. The special allowance which was withdrawn earlier fell due for payment on 13-10-1991. But the management has paid it only after raising the issue before the conciliation Officer in the year 1993. The increment which was stopped as per the punishment was restored on 1-4-1990 and the stoppage of Special allowance was over on 13-10-1991. By this time though he was the Senior-most clerk eligible for 'E' category posting which attracted higher allowance he was denied that posting whereas several juniors were posted in that category overlooking the service seniority of the workman. Further he was sent under deputation to several branches and the management has resorted to such actions merely because he belonged to this union which questioned the misdeeds of the management. His request for a posting at Mallappally branch as 'E' category Head Cashier was not considered even though that post was remaining vacant for several months. Finally he was given such a posting at Uzhavoor Branch which is far away from his place only in 1993. The claim of the union is for getting special allowance to the workman at the rate of Rs. 489 per month from 1991 and to post him at Mallappally branch as 'E' category Head cashier.

3. The management opposes the claim of the union. It is stated in their statement that the management is a public sector Banking Institution. According to the management the workman was paid special allowance as 'D' category Head cashier from 12-10-91 after the punishment of withdrawal of special allowance was over. Hence the question referred for adjudication has become infructuous. During the period of the punishment awarded to the workman the management has indentified the 'E' category cashiers for posting from the then existing list of 'D' category Head cashiers. All the formalities such as identification of vacancies, Preparation of list of eligible persons as per seniority among 'D' category Head cashiers etc. were finalised by the end of September 1991 though the actual postings of 'E' category were made during November 1991 only. According to the management the eligibility of Sri. Narayanan to be considered for posting for 'E' category cashier posting arose only after 13-10-1991 and as such the workman was not eligible to be considered for posting as 'E' category cashier in the 1991 batch and accordingly he was not

considered. After the period of punishment was over the workman was considered for posting as 'E' category Head cashier in the next available vacancy in March 1993 and he was given posting at the Uzhavoor Branch. The vacancy which arose at the branch during the year 1989 and it was filled up in the year 1991 by posting Sri. T. P. Narayanan Nair and consequently there was no vacancy in 1993. After the period of punishment he was eligible to be reinstated as 'D' category Head cashier and hence the claim for special allowance at the rate of Rs. 489 per month payable to 'E' category Head cashier from November 1991 is without any basis. 'E' category Cashier post is not a separate designation post and it is also not a promotion post. Therefore a dispute regarding denial of promotion does not arise. The management denies all other allegations made by the union against the management. The further case of the management is that there is no Industrial dispute as the contesting union is not competent to raise any dispute inasmuch as the union does not have substantial membership of the employees of the management bank. It is also contended that this dispute is without any merits and that claim of the union is unjustified and unsustainable.

4. No evidence has been let in by either side. However two documents produced by management have been marked by this Tribunal as Exts. M1 and M2 for convenience of discussion.

5. The management has raised a preliminary objection to the effect that there is no industrial dispute and the reference is bad in law. In support of this the contention of the management is that the contesting union is not competent to raise any dispute as it does not have substantial membership of the Bank and is not a representative union. This argument is opposed by the union. According to the union the subscription from its members to the union is deducted by the management from their salaries and remitted to the union of the management. This submission of the union is not disputed by the management. No doubt the union has not produced any document to prove that it represents substantial members of the bank. But when the union disputed the contention of management it is for the management to prove it otherwise by producing any document, particularly when the management is in possession of records showing the total membership of the Bank and that it is deducting subscriptions from members of the union and remitting the same to the union. But the management has not produced any such documents. In the absence of any such concrete evidence the present objection raised by the management is only to be rejected.

6. As per the issue referred for adjudication there are 3 claims by the union. One of the claim is for payment of special allowance at the rate of Rs. 350 per month from 13-10-1991 to the workman. According to the management this amount has already been paid and this claim has become infructuous. It is not disputed by the union and in the claim statement filed by the union there is no prayer for allowing such a claim. Hence no adjudication is called for regarding this claim.

7. The next claim is for payment of special allowance at the rate of Rs. 489 per month from the date on which 'E' category post fell due to the workman. According to the union the post of 'E' category Head Cashier fell due to the workman on 13-10-91 and hence he is entitled to get special allowance at rate of Rs. 489 per month from the day onwards. The workman while working as 'D' category Head Cashier was subjected to disciplinary proceedings which resulted in imposition of punishment which inter alia included withdrawal of special allowance for a period of 3 years. That period expired on 12-10-1991. According to the management after the period of punishment special allowance as 'D' category Head Cashier was restored to him from 13-10-1991 and he is not entitled to be considered for promotion or posting to special allowance carrying post or higher special allowance post when he is undergoing the vigour of punishment. The management tried to justify the non payment of this allowance to the workman on the ground that finalisation of the panel of 'E' category head cashiers was made in September 1991 and during that period the workman was undergoing the vigour of punishment and hence his name was not included in the 1991 panel. Now the question is whether the workman is entitled to be posted as 'E' category head cashier and to get special allowance at the rate of Rs. 489 per month from 13-10-1991.

8. Admittedly the actual posting of 'E' category cashiers were made during November 1991 only and the period of punishment imposed on the workman was over on 12-10-1991. Management has no case that the postings made in November 1991 were with retrospective effect. It is thus clear that when the actual postings of 'E' category cashiers were made the workman was not undergoing the rigour of punishment. Therefore the present claim of the workman cannot be brushed aside on the ground that he was undergoing the rigour of punishment.

9. Now the argument advanced on behalf of the management is that though the actual postings were made in November, 1991 the formalities such as identification of vacancies, preparation of eligible persons as per seniority among 'D' category head cashiers and their place of postings were started early in June, 1991 and finalised in September, 1991. So according to the management the name of the workman could not be included in the panel because he was undergoing punishment during that period. There is absolutely no evidence to prove that the above formalities were started early in June, 1991. On the other hand Ext. M1 not put up by the Manager, Personal Administration to the General Manager dated 25-9-1991, which relates to the total number of vacancies in different zones in which the sanction of the General Manager is sought for filling up these vacancies, negatives the case of management as pointed out by the union. According

to the union this was the first step and the identification of senior employees to fill up the vacancies started only thereafter. It is not proved otherwise by adducing any evidence much less any documentary evidence though the burden is upon the management to establish the same. Even assuming that the management has started the formalities early in June, 1991 the action of management in not posting the workman as 'E' category after 12-10-1991 cannot be justified as the actual postings were made only in November, 1991. It is also noteworthy that the workman has submitted a representation on 25-9-1991. Wherein according to the union the management was reminded that the punishment of the workman will be over on 12-10-1991. No doubt the union has not produced the copy of the representation here. But the management has admitted receipt of such a representation though according to the management the workman had claimed that he is eligible to be posted as 'D' category cashier from 12-10-1991. That itself shows that the management was fully made aware of the expiry of the period of punishment by Ext. M1 on 25-9-1991. Even then the management has not considered the workman for posting as 'E' category cashier in November, 1991, when the actual posting in that category were made. Therefore the present argument of the management that the workman was not eligible to be considered for posting as 'E' category head cashier in the 1991 batch and he was not paid special allowance at Rs. 489 from 13-10-1991 as he was undergoing the rigour of punishment can only be considered as an after thought to escape from the illegal act of management. In these circumstances I have no hesitation to hold that the action of management in not paying special allowance at Rs. 489 per month to the workman from 13-10-1991 is illegal and unjustified and accordingly he is entitled to get the same as claimed by the union.

10. The union has yet another contention that the non posting of the workman as 'E' category head cashier and non payment of special allowance at Rs. 489 per month from 13-10-1991 is a clear case of descrimin shown to the workman for being a member of the contesting union which questioned several misdeeds of the management and also raised several industrial disputes. In support of this contention it was pointed out that though the workman became eligible for special allowance on 13-10-1991 it was paid after several representation to the management and when the matter was brought to the conciliation Officer in 1993. The management has not given any explanation for the delay in payment of this amount and that too after the matter was brought to Assistant Labour Officer (Central). In the absence of any such explanation the argument of the union has to be accepted particularly when the management has not posted the workman as 'E' category Head Cashier in November 1991 and not paid the special allowance as held by me above. It is thus clear that

the workman has been discriminated and the action of management is unjustified on that ground also.

11. Now remains the claim for posting the workman as 'E' category head cashier at Mallappally. The contention on behalf of the workman is that after the expiry of the period of punishment the workman became eligible for promoting and posting as 'E' category head cashier on 13-10-1991 but without considering his name his juniors were given such category postings. It is further pointed out that the post of 'E' category head cashier at Mallappally branch was lying vacant for several years and a junior employee was allowed to officiate as 'E' category head cashier upto 1993 when the vacancy was filled up by a posting from Varkala branch. According to the union though several representations were given to the management by the workman, he was not given the posting at Mallappally. But according to the management that vacancy was filled up in 1991 itself by posting Sri T. P. Narayanan from Varkala and consequently there was no vacancy when the workman was considered for 'E' Category posting in 1993. The contentions of both sides are not supported by any evidence. It is not known whether the vacancy at Mallappally was filled up by the 'E' Category posting done by the management in November 1991. As I have held earlier the workman became eligible for posting as 'E' category head cashier on 13-10-1991 and the management has posted such head cashier in November 1991 only. So if the vacancy of 'E' category head cashier at Mallappally was lying vacant on or after 13-10-1991 the workman is entitled to get a posting there if there was no other eligible 'D' category head cashiers who were senior to the workman at that time. But in the absence of any evidence regarding existence of a vacancy at Mallappally as pleaded by the union the management cannot be directed to post the workman there as claimed by the union. However it is only just, proper and necessary to consider the request of the workman for a posting at Mallappally in the light of the observations made by me above. The management is accordingly directed to pass appropriate orders.

12. In view of the above discussion an award is passed in the following terms :—

- (i) The action of management in not paying special allowance at the rate of Rs. 489 per month to Sri S. Narayanan from 13-10-1991 is illegal and unjustified and he is therefore entitled to get the same.
- (ii) The management is directed to consider afresh the claims of the workman for a posting at Mallappally branch as 'E' category head cashier and to pass appropriate orders in the light of the observations made above and in accordance with law within 3 months from the date of publication of this award.

C. N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal

APPENDIX

AND

Documents marked on the side of the management

Exhibit M1. Photostat copy of note put up by the Manager Personal Administration to the General Manager of Management.

Exhibit M2. Photostat copy of list stating vacancies of D and E category Head Cashiers issued to the Manager, Personal Administration, H.O. Trivandrum from Zonal Manager dated 19-6-1991.

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 1996

का. आ. 3211 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्नूर वैश्य बैंक के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/30/84-आई आर (बी-1)]
पी. जे. माइकल, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 1996

S.O. 3211.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Karur Vysya Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-96.

[No. L-12012/30/84-IR(B. I)]

P. J. MICHAEL, Desk Officer

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
TAMIL NADU, MADRAS

Friday, the 2nd day of August, 1996

PRESENT :

THIRU S. THANGRAJ, B.Ss., LL.B.,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Industrial Dispute No. 27 of 1985

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd., Karur).

BETWEEN :

The workman represented by
The Prtsident,
Tamil Nadu Bank Deposit Collectors Union,
55, Armenian Street, PB No. 180,
Madras-600 001.

The Chairman,
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.,
Erode Road,
Karur.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12012/30/84-D.IV(A), dated 26-4-1985, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

This dispute after remand, coming on for final hearing on Monday the 1st day of July, 1996 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru U.P. Shet, authorised representative for the workman and of Thiru T. S. Gopalan, Advocate appearing for the management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following:—

AWARD

Government of India, by its Order No. L-12012/30/84-D.IV(A), dated 26-4-1985, referred for adjudication by this Tribunal under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 regarding the dispute :—

“Whether the action of the management of Karur Vysya Bank Limited, Karur in terminating the services of Sh. K. Vaidyanathan, Honeybee Deposit Organiser, Alandur branch of the Bank of Madras is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. After services of notices the petitioner and the respondent filed their claim statement and counter statement respectively.

3. The main averments found in the claim statement filed by the petitioner-union are as follows:—

Sh. K. Vaidyanathan, was appointed by the respondent-bank as Honeybee Deposit Organiser at their Alandur branch, Madras. As per appointment order dated 22-11-74. He was paid a stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. for 6 months, from the date of appointment. After 6 months, he was paid 3 per cent of the monthly collection made by him. He was getting an average of Rs. 1,000 p.m. as monthly remuneration by way of commission. He fell prolonged ill from September 1981 to July 1982, and informed the respondent of his absence due to illness. On recovering from illness, he sent a letter dated 27-7-82 to the respondent-bank requesting permission to resume his duties. The respondent-bank vide letter dated 27-8-82 refused to accord commission for representation of duties and asked him to submit his resignation to the post of Honeybee Deposit Organiser. The Branch Manager further advised him to return the

identity card, account books, pass books etc. He is a workman of the bank. The refusal to give employment to him amounts to unfair labour practice. It amounts to retrenchment as contemplated under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. He may be reinstated with continuity of service with full back wages and other benefits.

4. The main averments found in the counter statement are as follows :—

Thiru Vaidyanathan, organiser of Honeybee deposit scheme was not a workman within the meaning Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the dispute referred for adjudication is not a valid industrial dispute. As per Sec. 10(1)(b) of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, the bank is forbidden from employing any person on commission basis. He was appointed as Honeybee Deposit Organiser on 22-11-74 in the respondent's branch at Alandur, Madras. He did not report for work between September, 1981 and July 1982. On 27-7-82 he made a written representation as if he was unwell and produced a medical certificate. The respondent-bank decided to discontinue the Honeybee Deposit Scheme in the Alandur branch from October 1981 and the respondent is unable to provide any work to Sri Vaidyanathan. The claim of the petitioner-union is un-sustainable and the same may be dismissed.

5. The Point for our consideration as per the reference is :—

“Whether the action of the management of the Karur Vysya Bank Limited, Karur in terminating the services of Sh. K. Vaidyanathan, Honeybee Deposit Organiser, Alandur branch of the bank at Madras is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concern entitled to?”

6. The Point.—The workman of Karur Vysya Bank Limited, represented by the President, Tamil Nadu Banks' Deposit Collectors Union, has filed this petition, for reinstatement with continuity of service and full back wages to one Sri Vaidyanathan, who was Honeybee Deposit Organiser, in the Madras Alandur Branch of Karur Vysya Bank Limited. Shri K. Vaidyanathan was appointed as Honeybee Deposit Organiser on 22-11-74 and he continued in that capacity till September 1981. These facts are admitted by the respondent-bank. From September 1981 to July 1982 he fell ill and sent a leave application alongwith medical certificate to the respondent-bank and after recovering from illness, once again he sought the permission of the bank to join duty as Honeybee deposit organiser. The bank rejected his application stating that the scheme was discontinued in the Madras Alandur branch, of the respondent-bank and further advised him to submit his resignation. Aggrieved by the said decision, the petitioner-union has raised this dispute.

7. This Tribunal in I.D. No. 27/85 passed an award on 23-3-87 rejecting the claim of the union. Against the said award, Writ Petition No. 1839/92 was filed in the High Court of Judicature at Madras. In the meantime, High Court of Judicature at Madras passed a judgement dated 3-10-89 in W.P. No. 8858/92 which is reported in Management of Indian Bank Vs. Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Madras & Another (1990 I LLJ P. 50). In a similar case on the same point, which arose as to whether a Tiny Deposit Organiser is a workman or not, the High Court in the above decision ruled that Tiny deposit organiser is a workman or not, the High Court in the above decision has ruled that Tiny deposit organiser is a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Three Writ Appeals including the one concerned with the instant case were filed in the High Court in Writ Appeal Nos. 222, 545 and 546/94. Their Lordships of the High Court in their judgement dated 7-9-94 confirmed the decision reported in 1990 I LLJ P. 50. In the said Writ appeal it was held :—

“We are of the view that the appellant banks have sufficient control over the Tiny Deposit Collector, or Honeybee Deposit Organiser, as the case may be, and therefore, the relationship of master and servant exists between the bank and the Tiny Deposit Collectors or the Honeybee Deposit Organiser, as the case may be. Therefore, there is no difficulty in holding that the Tiny Deposit Collector or Honeybee Deposit Organiser is a workman as defined in Section 2(s) of the Act and that he is not an independent contractor.”

8. While considering Section 10(1)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 it was held in the same decision:—

“Under Section 10(1)(b)(ii) the banking company shall employ or continue the employment of any person whose remuneration or part of whose remuneration takes the form of commission or of a share in the profits of the company. However, the first proviso to Sec. 10(1)(b)(ii) says that nothing contained in the said sub-clause shall apply to the payment by a banking company of any commission to any broker, cashier-contractor, clearing and forwarding been auctioneer or any other persons employed by the banking company under a contract otherwise than as a regular member of the staff of the company.”

Further, in *The Management of Indian Bank Vs. The Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal (Central), Madras and Another* (1990 ILLJ P 50) the Division Bench while repelling the identical contention advanced on behalf of the appellant in that case held as follows:

"According to learned counsel, when the bank was statutorily prevented from employing any person for remuneration in the form of commission, and the bank has entered into a contract of agency with a particular person for the purpose of making collections on behalf of bank from the customers of the bank, it should be considered as a pure and simple contract for service and not a contract of service. According to learned counsel, the bank cannot be presumed to have committed an illegality by contravening the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act. In our opinion, this contention is like seeking to put the cart before the horse. The question before us is whether on the terms of the employment as found in the written contract as well as the oral evidence adduced before the Tribunal, the second respondent as a workman as defined by the Act. If the definition contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, is satisfied and if the various tests laid down by the Supreme Court are fulfilled, then there cannot be any doubt that the second respondent will be the workman. Just because the bank is prevented from employing a person on commission, the second respondent will not cease to be a workman as defined by the Act. The provisions of the Bank Regulations Act will not enable the Bank to contend that the second respondent must be held to be an independent contractor even if the second respondent satisfies the definition of the workman u/s. 2(a) of the I.D. Act. Hence this contention has to be rejected.

In view of the above legal position, we are of the view that Section 10 (i)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulation Act does not stand in the way of the Tiny Deposit Collector or the Honeybee Deposit Organiser getting the reliefs in the Writ Petition and the appellant banks continuing the employment of the Tiny Deposit Collector or the Honeybee Deposit Organiser, in their service.

9. From the above said decision of our High Court, it is clear that Honeybee Deposit Organiser is a workman within the meaning of S. 2(s) of the I.D. Act. It is also clear that Section 10(1)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulations Act, does not stand in the way of Honeybee Deposit Organisers

getting relief. When these two main issues raised by the respondent bank were already decided by the High Court of judicature there is no necessity to go into those issues again and we have to follow the decision of their Lordships.

10. It was contended on the side of the respondent that Madras Alandur branch has discontinued the Honeybee Deposit Scheme and as such Sh. K. Vaidyanathan was not in employment after the discontinuance of scheme and as such the question of termination does not arise. From the decision of our High Court, it is clear that as a Honeybee Deposit Organiser, he was a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Respondent bank has admitted that he joined in the service of the bank on 22-11-74 and worked as Honeybee Deposit Organiser till September, 1981. He fell ill and did not report for work between September 1981 and July 1982 and for his absence he sent a written representation along with a medical certificate. After recovering from illness, he wanted to join in the same capacity as organiser of honeybee deposit scheme for which he wrote a letter to the respondent for granting permission to join duty again. The respondent refused to grant such permission and asked him to send a letter of resignation. When he was a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and he had worked for the respondent bank from 22-11-74 to September 1981, his services could not have been terminated in such a manner. The refusal on the part of the respondent to grant permission to join duty amounts to termination of service. When such a refusal is not in accordance with law it has to be presumed that he continued service even after July 1982. The reason assigned by the respondent that the Honeybee Deposit Scheme in Madras, Alandur branch was discontinued from October 1981 is not a valid reason to refuse employment to a workman who had worked for a period of about 7 years. MW1 in his evidence has admitted that though the Honeybee Deposit Scheme has been discontinued from Madras, Alandur branch of the respondent bank, the said scheme is functioning in other branches. When once the workman is entitled to get his work he should be given similar work in other branches. Therefore, the reason assigned by the management cannot be accepted.

11. Petitioner has produced the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in I.D. No. 14/80 dated 22-12-88 between the Workmen of Syndicate Bank & 47 other Banks and The Management of Syndicate Bank & 47 other banks Annexure No. 2 shows that Karur Vysva Bank (the respondent bank) is also a party to the said dispute. It is held as:

"The Deposit Collectors or Agents are not entitled to weekly holidays, National holidays, and Festival holidays, Annual

Leave and Sick Leave as claimed by them. They were virtually enjoying these things by virtue of the bank not functioning on weekly holidays and paid National and Festival holidays. They were also entitled to enjoy leave according to their own choice after intimating the Bank. As regards the retirement benefits, I feel that they cannot claim any Provident Fund or Pension but they should be paid Gratuity of 15 days commission for each year of service rendered. They are not entitled to Medical and hospitalisation charges and risk insurance as regular employees. They would be entitled to such benefits only after they are regularly absorbed in the Banks service. All those Deposit Collectors and Agents who are below the age of 45 years on 3-10-89 (the date of the first reference of this industrial dispute) shall be considered for regular absorption for the post of Clerks and Cashiers if they are matriculates and above including qualified Graduates and Post Graduates. They may be taken to Banks service as regular employees if they pass the qualifying examinations conducted by the Banks. Those who are absorbed shall be treated on par with regular clerical employees of the Bank. Those who are qualified with 8th class and below Matriculates shall be considered for absorption as Sub-staff by conducting qualifying examinations.

As regards the Deposit Collectors and Agents who are above 45 years of age on the date, of 3-10-89 and also those who are unwilling to be absorbed in Regular Banks service they shall be paid the full back wage of Rs. 750.00 per month linked with minimum deposit of Rs. 7500.00 per month and they should be paid incentive congruence of 2 per cent for collection of over and above Rs. 7500.00 per month and they should also pay uniform conveyance allowance of Rs. 50.00 per month for deposits less than Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 100.00 per month for deposits of more than Rs. 10,000.00 upto or above Rs. 30,000.00 per month. They should be paid Gratuity of 15 days commission for each year of service rendered."

12. From the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, it is clear that if the same job is not available, Shri Vaidyanathan can be fit in any one of the suitable position in the respondent-bank. The award passed by the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad will also further strengthen the claim of the petitioner. Since the termination of the peti-

tioner was not in accordance with law, the workman is entitled for reinstatement with continuity of service and also back wages. The workman was paid 3 per cent commission for the collections made by him every month. There may be fluctuations in such collections and therefore, a definite amount cannot be arrived at. Taking an average amount earned by him in one particular year as commission and thereby deciding the minimum wage for the month may also differ from year to year. In such circumstances, it is better to rely on the award passed by the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad wherein full back wage of Rs. 750 per month is given. Other benefits have been granted in the said award and such benefits cannot be extended to the workman for the period he has not actually worked. Hence the back wage is fixed at the rate of Rs. 750 per month.

13. From the foregoing reasons, it is clear that Shri K. Vaidyanathan, is entitled to get reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages of Rs. 750 p.m. from the date of refusal to permit him to resume his duties.

In the result, an award is passed holding that Thiru K. Vaidyanathan is entitled to get reinstatement with continuity of service and back wages of Rs. 750 per month from the date of refusal to permit him resume his duties. No costs.

Dated, this the 2nd day of August, 1996.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL WITNESSES EXAMINED

For Workmen : None.

For Management : MW1 : Thiru R. Badrinathan.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Workmen :

Ex. W-1|Specimen of account opening form of the Honeybee Deposit Account.

W-2| : Specimen Identity card issued to Honeybee Deposit Organiser.

W-3/ : Specimen of card supplied to the Honeybee Deposit Organiser for collecting the money from the depositors.

W-4| : Statement showing the commission paid to Thiru K. Vaidyanathan (Xerox copy).

W-5| : Honeybee Deposit Leger of M/s. Ramachandran & Co. A/C. No. 426 (Xerox copy).

W-6|22-11-74 : Appointment order issued to Th. K. Vaidyanathan (Xerox copy).

W-7|27-7-82 : Letter from Th. K. Vaidyanathan, addressed to the Management Bank, requesting permission to resume his duties (Xerox copy).

W-8|27-8-82 : Reply by the Management Bank to Ex. W-7 (Xerox copy).

For Management :

Ex. M.1|22-11-74 : Order from the Management Bank appointing Petitioner-worker Th. K. Vaidyanathan as Honeybee Deposit Organiser in Alandur branch (copy).

M-2|4-9-81 : Letter from Petr. workman to the Bank requesting to include him in the regular staff (copy).

M-3|11-9-81 : Letter from Petr. workman to the Bank (copy).

M-4|11-9-81 : Letter from Petr. workman to the Bank (copy).

M-5|27-7-82 : Letter from Petitioner-workman to the Management-bank requesting to continue him as Honeybee Deposit Organiser (copy).

M-6|2-8-82 Reply by the Management-bank to Ex. M.5 (copy).

M-7| : Identity card for the authorised agent for collecting Honeybee Deposit issued to the petitioner-worker.

No. 2 Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18-10-1996.

[No. L-30012/42/93-IR (Misc)/IR (Coal-I)]

BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 MUMBAI

PRESENT :

Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/13 of 1995

Employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management—S/Shri S. K. Talsania and V. H. Kantharia.

For the Workmen—Shri S. Z. Choudhary, Advocate.

Mumbai, the 1st October, 1996

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-30012/42/93-IR (Misc) IR (Coal-I) dated 12-6-95 had referred to the following industrial dispute for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay Refinery, Mahul, Bombay in offering promotion in favour of Shri A. D. Kangee from RO-3 to RO-4 and assigning him job as pipe/fitter w.e.f. 13-10-92 without observing promotion policy is justified ? Whether the demand by union to open stream of pipe fitter to all employees in RO-3 Grade is justified ? If so, what relief should be granted ?”

2. The Vice President of Hindustan Petroleum Karamchari Union filed a statement of claim at Exhibit-4. It is contended that Mr. A. D. Kangee was in employment of the Corporation as Riggerman. He met with an accident arising out of and during the course of his employment on 25-10-91. He was admitted in Inlax hospital. The company who wanted to keep its safety flag and reputation up insisted upon the workman to report the work on the following day even though he

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3212.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, स. 2 मुम्बई के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. -एल 30012/42/93-आईआर (विविध)आईआर-
(कोल-I)]

ब्राज मोहन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi,, the 22nd October, 1996

S.O. 3212.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal

was seriously injured and medically unfit due to the said accident.

3. The workman knew the weak point of the management and insisted for the promotion to the post of pipe fitter. The management accepted the demand and promotion him to the post of pipe fitter defying the promotion policies which were agreed upon. It is submitted that the post of Rigger man is of an unskilled type for which no technical or educational qualification has been prescribed. But so far as the post of pipe fitter is concerned his job is highly skilled and technical nature. The Corporation has prescribed educational/technical qualification to be appointed/promoted for that post.

4. The union contended that under such circumstances promotion of Kange to that post is illegal and void. The union served a demand on the company contending that it should open stream of pipe fitter to all employees in RO-3 grade. The company did not accept the demand. It is therefore prayed that under such circumstances it may be declared that the action of the management in promoting Kange is unjustified and the other demands of the union as stated above may be granted.

5. The management resisted the claim by the written statement Exhibit-5. It is denied that it had given the promotion to Kange as claimed by the union. It is submitted that the post of Rigger and that of pipe fitter are in Grade RO-4. It is submitted that under such circumstances it is only a question of changing the assignment and nothing more than that. It is averred that such change was made with a view that Kange met with an accident and he was not in position to carry out the hard work of a Rigger. He requested for a change of work of a pipe fitter. It is submitted that this change was made only on the humanitarian ground and no prejudice was caused to any of the employee in grade RO-3. It is submitted that the reference which is made by the union suffers from lapses. It is submitted that the posting of Kange was in exceptional circumstances and when he was posted as a pipe fitter he was posted as the last man. It is submitted that now he is promoted to RO-5. Under such circumstances there is no justification in the demand of the union, and the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management.

6. The issues that fall for my consideration and my findings there on are follows :

ISSUES

FINDINGS

1. Whether the action of the management of M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay Refinery

There was no promotion but change of

Maul, Bombay in offering assignment, promotion to Shri A. D. Kange from RO-3 to RO-4 and assigning him job as pipe fitter w.e.f. 13-10-92 without observing promotion policy is justified ?

2. Whether the demand by the union to open stream of all the pipe fitter to all employees in RO-3 grade is justified ? No
3. If so, what relief should be granted ? Does not survive.

REASONS

7. The union examined Sanjay Prabhakar Munde, the Vice-President at Exhibit-6, management filed a written Exhibit-8 informing the Tribunal that they do not want to lead any oral evidence in the matter. None of the parties have filed documents on record. Mr. Kantharia, the Learned Advocate for the management argued the matter. But the union chose to file its written argument on 26-9-96 and also produced the promotion policy for workman along with it.

8. It is not in dispute that A. D. Kange was appointed as Riggerman in the company. He met with an accident arising out of a during the course of his employment on 25-10-91. He was hospitalised for about 9 months. After joining the duty he was given an assignment of pipe fitter. It is also not in dispute that the post of Riggerman and that of a pipe fitter are in the grade of RO-4. It is also not in dispute that this change of assignment was made by the management on the request of Kange.

9. Munde, Vice-President affirmed this change of assignment is against the settled policies for promotion. It can be seen that this is not a promotion but only a change of assignment from Rigger to that of pipe fitter. Mr. Kantharia, the Learned Advocate for the management argued that in the normal course such change is not made. But in this particular case the worker who met with an accident requested for a change of lighter job. He was hospitalised for about 9 months due to the said accident. His physical and mental conditions, was weak. It is therefore on humanitarian ground the assignment was changed. The fact that he was admitted in the hospital and treated for about 9 months clearly suggest that the change was effected was nothing but on humanitarian grounds. Nothing is brought on the record to suggest that this change which was effected by the management was mala fide

and with an intention to effect the promotion of others.

10. Looking to the reference it can be seen that by effecting the change from Riger to pipe fitter which is treated to be a promotion from RO-3 to RO-4. But that appears to be incorrect from the admission of the Vice President of the union and from the written statement. As there is no promotion the question of not observing the promotion policy by the Management does not survive. After perusal of the promotion policy for workman which is produced by the union alongwith the written statement it cannot be traced out how the action of the management can be said to be illegal. Para '3' of this policy deals with promotion to RD-4. But as this is not promotion it has no application at all. In fact the management helped the worker who was ailing, who was not in a position to do the work of Riger. Under such circumstances the union should have supported this action. If the worker would have asked to continue with that work alone, looking to the circumstances which are on the record he could not have worked in that capacity for a long time and his fate in service would have been uncertain.

11. It is argued on behalf of the union that though the Riger and pipe fitter fall in the same grade i.e. RO-4 there exists vast differences in the duties performed in both designations. The duties of a pipe fitter required more skill and strength and hence the management has prescribed the qualification for the post of pipe fitter as having passed S.S.C. examination and having technical diploma/degree from ITI. It is well known that only students with high percentage of marks in science faculty are admitted to I.T.I. Even the new recruits having I.T.I. degree/diploma are being given training by the management before they are assigned the work of pipe fitter. Even though this position is not in dispute the fact that the management had chosen to assign that work to Kange, as it's discretion. They have found him fit to do that work. The union should not have any objection for such an appointment. They have to show that while doing or posting Kange in that capacity, somebody's right is affected. Under such circumstances the action which is taken by the management only on humanitarian ground cannot be said to be an example for getting promotions to others on its basis. The demand of the union to open the stream of Pipe fitter to all employees in RO-3 grade is under such circumstances unjustified. For all these reasons I record my findings on the issues accordingly and pass the following order :

ORDER

The action of the management in assigning the job of Pipe fitter to A. D. Kange w.e.f. 30-10-92 is justified.

The demand of the union to open stream of Pipe fitter to all employees in RO-3 grade is not justified.

S. B. PANSE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.प्रा. 3213.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भेसई भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. का मूनीदिह प्रोजेक्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, न. 2 धनबाद के पक्षों को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-96 की प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एज-20012/172/92-माईमार(कोल-I)]

ब्रज मोहन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th October, 1996

S.O. 3213.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Moonidih Project of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-96.

[No. L-20012/172/92-IR(Coal-I)]
BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri D. K. Nayak, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 72 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Moonidih Project of M/s. BCCI and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen : Shri K. Chakravorty, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 8th October, 1996

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/172/92-IR. (Coal-I), dated, the 28th May, 1993 :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Moonidih Project of M/s. B.C.C.L. under Moonidih Area, P.O. Moonidih, District Dhanbad in denying reinstatement of Sri Usman Mian with back wages is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In this reference both the parties appeared through their learned Advocates but none of them filed W.S. documents etc. Subsequently when the case was fixed Shri K. Chakravorthy, learned Advocate for the workman submitted a petition praying therein that a no dispute award may be passed in this reference to which the management represented through their learned Advocate Shri B. Joshi raised no objection. Accordingly I accept the said petition and pass a 'No Dispute' Award in the circumstances of the case.

D. K. NAYAK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.ग्रा. 3214.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बुकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17/10/96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एन-20012/248/94-गोई ग्रा(कोल-I)]

ब्रज मोहन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1996

S.O. 3214.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Cooking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17-10-96.

[No. I-20012/248/94-IR(C-I)]

BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 62 of 1995

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Dakra Colliery of M/s. C. C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Tarkeshwar Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: None.

For the Workmen: None.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dated, the 9th October, 1996

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/248/94-I.R. (Coal-I) dated 12-6-95 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether Kumari Munia Lohar being eldest unmarried daughter of Late Shanti Lohar is entitled for employment under Clause 9.4.2 of NCWA-IV and also for payment of other legal dues? If so, to what relief the dependent of Late Shanti Lohar is entitled?"

2. The order of reference was received in this Tribunal on 19-6-95. Thereafter notices were sent to the parties to file written statement by the workmen, but none appeared on behalf of the workman to take step in this case. Despite several adjournments no written statement was filed by the workman. Therefore, it appears that a registered notice was sent to the sponsoring union which was returned back. It appears that the concerned workman is not interested to prosecute the present dispute.

3. In such circumstances, I pass a 'No Dispute' award in the present reference case.

TARKESHWAR PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.ग्रा. 3215.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. 2 धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एन-20012(279)/84-डी-III (ए)]

ब्रज मोहन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1996

S.O. 3215.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-96.

[No. I-20012(279)/84-D(III) A]

BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri D. K. Nayak, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 80 of 1987

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Jitpur Colliery of Messrs. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen: None.

On behalf of the employers: None.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 8th October, 1996

Sl. No. Name

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(279)/84-D.III(A), dated, the 30th January, 1987 :—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union that the management of Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited should give Category-V to their following workmen is justified? If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?”

Sl. No. Name

1. S/Shri Krishnapal Singh.
2. Bridayalal.
3. Bishan Barhi.
4. Bizbandhi.
5. Bishwanath.
6. Laldhari.
7. Munarik Ram.
8. Ch. Jagdish.
9. Soval Barhi.
10. Janardhan Pd.
11. Allam Mia Abib Mia.
12. Asraf Ali.
13. Budhan Mondal.
14. Mahatam Prasad.
15. Brijlal.
16. Gour Barhi.
17. Ramachal.
18. Elahi.
19. Chetlall Saw.
20. Jahir Ali.
21. Shyambehari.
22. Chheddi Khan.
23. Baleshwar Mahato.
24. Ramji.
25. Sitaram.
26. Sahadeo Saw.
27. Basdeo.
28. Nayum Mia.
29. Basdeo Rai.
30. Sufal Barhi.
31. Amrit Saw.
32. Ramjui Saw.
33. Sreenath Mahato.
34. Ramsevak Giri.
35. Ab. Majid.
36. Durga Prasad.
37. Jitoo Rai.
38. Kadir Ansari.
39. Amarlall,

40. Sadhu.
41. Alimuddin.
42. Jaffar.
43. Munshi Mahato.
44. Gokul Manjhi.
45. Ramnath.
46. Mangar Saw.
47. P. N. Patra.
48. Kiroo Sao.
49. B. B. Singh.
50. Sahadeo Saw.
51. Jairam.
52. Tulshi Miner.
53. Chheddi Saw.
54. Kali Dhobi.
55. Kalidas.
56. Pardeshi.
57. Ramdhari.
58. Anik Dhobi.
59. Mathura Rajak.
60. Kara Rajwar.
61. Ganesh Kumar.
62. Kesho.
63. Sart Lall.
64. Inder Deo.
65. Jagdish Mondal.
66. Issak.
67. Dular Kumar.
68. Kiroo Mondal.
69. Janki Ram.
70. Sitaram.
71. Puniram.
72. Degal Mahato.
73. Rashid.
74. Babulall.
75. Rashid.
76. Sarju Mahato.
77. Banshi Bhuia.
78. Ramprasad.
79. Washi Ahmed.
80. Babulall.
81. Sant Lal.
82. Ramu.
83. Ramdhani.
84. Jageshwar Mahato.
85. Md. Israil.
86. Manu Bhuia.
87. Galttu Mahato.
88. Ramchander.
89. Gopal Mahato.
90. Jawahir Gope.
91. Hiranam.
92. Chandrika.
93. Bhagwan Thakur.
94. Jabbar.
95. P. N. Giri.

Sl. No.	Name
96.	Azad.
97.	Md. Israil.
98.	Ramdhari Chouhan.
99.	Sentlall.
100.	Sreepat.
101.	Umesh Prasad.
102.	Santoshi Sao.
103.	Basdeo.
104.	Rudha Rajwar.
105.	Sarjoo Jaswara.
106.	Bodhi Jaiswara.
107.	Mayarani.
108.	Ragho.
109.	Prabhu.
110.	Sukru Kurmi.
111.	Dhaneswar.
112.	Chotu Bhuia.
113.	Chintaman Mondal.
114.	Dwarika Yadav.
115.	Parmeshwar Dhobi.
116.	Anant Paswan.

2. Soon after the receipt of the order of reference notices were duly served upon the parties. But none of the parties appeared nor took any steps. Thereafter several adjournments were granted to them and again notices were issued to them. But in spite of the issuance of the notices to them none of them turned up nor took any steps. It therefore leads me to an inference that there is no dispute existing between the parties and so they are not interested to pursue the same before this Tribunal. In the circumstances, I have no other alternative but to pass a 'No Dispute' Award in this reference.

D. K. NAYAK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 3216 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. के कुमुन्दा सयत्त के प्रबन्धतल के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, न. 1, धनबाद के पंच-पट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-1996 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[संख्या एल.-20012/409/93--ग्राई. आर. —(कोल 1)]

राज मोहन, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1996

S.O. 3216.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government, Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Area of M/s. 2699 GI/96—8

B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-1996.

[No. L-20012(409)|93-JR. (Coal-I)]
 BRAJ MOHAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d)-(2-A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 16 of 1995.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Kusunda Area of BCCL.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri Tarkeshwar Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri S.N. Sinha, Advocate.

For the Workmen : None.

STATE : Bihar INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 14th October, 1996

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(409)/93-I.R. (Coal-I) dated 12-1-95 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area of BCCCL in denying the payment of wages for the idle period from 15-11-91 to 20-2-92 to Shri Raja Ram Rewani, HEMM(T) Fitter Helper is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. The order of reference was received in this Tribunal on 19-1-1995. Thereafter notices were sent to the parties to file written statement by the workman. Despite several adjournments no written statement was filed on behalf of the workman. Thereafter registered notice was sent to the sponsoring union for filing written statement. Even 14-10-1996 no written statement has been filed. Therefore, it appears that the concerned workman is not interested to prosecute the present dispute.

3. In such circumstances, I pass a 'No Dispute' award in the present reference case.

TARKESHWAR PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्टूबर, 1996

का.आ. 3217—यतः मैसर्स बामर लॉरी एंड कं. लिमिटेड (भारत सरकार का एक प्रतिष्ठान), कलकत्ता (इसके आगे जहां कहीं भी उक्त स्थापना शब्द का प्रयोग हो, इससे अभिप्राय उक्त स्थापना से है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) इसके आगे उक्त अधिनियम के नाम से निर्दिष्ट की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन किया है।

यह केन्द्र सरकार की राय में उक्त स्थापना के कर्मचारियों के लिए तैयार किए गए भविष्य निधि नियमों में अंशदान की दर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में उल्लिखित कर्मचारी अंशदान की दर से कम नहीं है तथा इसके कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले भविष्य निधि उक्त अधिनियम तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 (इसके आगे जहां कहीं भी स्कीम शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उसमें अभिप्राय उक्त स्कीम से है) में उल्लिखित लाभों से किसी भी प्रकार से कम नहीं है जो इस वर्ष की स्थापनाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध है।

अब इसलिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा एक के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित शर्तों के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा उक्त स्थापना को उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के लागू होने से छूट प्रदान करती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापना में संबन्धित नियोक्ता केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए निदेश के अनुसार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (क) में उल्लिखित निरीक्षण के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा और ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभाग की अदायगी प्रत्येक माह की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर करेगा।

2. न-छूट प्राप्त स्थापनाओं के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम और उसके अधीन सृजित स्कीम के अन्तर्गत देय अंशदान के दर से स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों के अन्तर्गत देय अंशदान का दर किसी समय भी कम न होगा।

3. पेशगियों के मामले के छूट प्राप्त स्थापना को स्कीम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 से कम हितकर नहीं होगा।

4. उक्त स्कीम में कोई भी संशोधन जो स्थापना के वर्तमान नियमों से अधिक लाभकारी है उन पर अपने आप लागू किया जाएगा। उक्त स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में कोई भी संशोधन, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को पूर्व अनुमति के बगैर नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से उक्त स्थापना के कर्मचारियों के हित के प्रतिभूल प्रभावी

होने की संभावना है वहां अपनी अनुमति से पूर्व, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, कर्मचारियों को अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने का उचित अवसर देगा।

5. यदि स्थापना को छूट न दी जाती 'ती' वे सभी कर्मचारी [जैसे उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2(च) में निश्चित किया गया है] जो सदस्य बनने के पात्र होते, सदस्य बनाए जाएंगे।

6. जहां एक कर्मचारी जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (कानूनी) या किसी अन्य छूट-प्राप्त स्थापना का पहले से सदस्य है, को अपनी स्थापना में काम पर लगाया जाता है तो नियोक्ता उसे निधि का तुरन्त सदस्य बनाएगा और ऐसे कर्मचारी के पिछले नियोक्ता के पास भविष्य निधि लेखों में संव्यों को अन्तरित कराने और उनके लेखों में जमा कराने की व्यवस्था करेगा।

7. केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के द्वारा अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जैसे भी मामला हो, समय-समय पर दिए गए निदेशों के अनुसार भविष्य निधि के प्रबन्ध के लिए नियोक्ता न्यासी बोर्ड की स्थापना करेगा।

8. भविष्य निधि, न्यासी बोर्ड में निहित होगा जो अन्य बातों के होते हुए भविष्य निधि में आय के उचित लेखों और भविष्य निधि से अदायगियों और उनकी अभिरक्षा में शेषों के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के उत्तरदायी होगा।

9 तथा 10. न्यासी बोर्ड कम से कम 3 माह में एक बार बैठक करेंगे और केन्द्र सरकार/केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त या उसके द्वारा अधिकृत किसी अधिकारी द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए मार्ग निदेशों के अनुसार कार्य करेंगे/न्यासी बोर्डों द्वारा रखे गये भविष्य निधि लेखों की लेखा परीक्षा वार्षिक रूप से योग्य सनदी लेखापाल द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से की जाएगी/जहां भी आवश्यक होगा केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को अधिकार होगा कि वह किसी अन्य योग्य लेखा परीक्षक से खातों को द्वारा लेखा-परीक्षा कराए और ऐसे पुन लेखा परीक्षा के खर्च नियोक्ता वहन करेगा।

11. प्रत्येक वर्ष स्थापना के लेखा परीक्षित तुलन-पत्र के साथ लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक भविष्य निधि लेखों की एक प्रति वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के छः मास के अन्दर क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। इस प्रयोजन के लिए भविष्य निधि का वित्तीय वर्ष पहली अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होगा।

12. नियोक्ता प्रतिमाह भविष्य निधि के देय अपने-कर्मचारियों के अंशदान को आगामी माह की 15 तारीख तक न्यासी बोर्ड को अन्तरित कर देगा। अंशदानों की बिलम्ब से अदायगी करने के लिए समान परिस्थितियों में नियोक्ता नुकसानी देने का उसी प्रकार उत्तरदायी होगा जिस प्रकार एक न छूट प्राप्त स्थापना उत्तरदायी होती है।

13. न्यासी बोर्ड सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार निधि में जमा राशियों को निवेश करेगा। प्रतिभूतियाँ न्यासी बोर्ड के नाम पर प्राप्त की जाएंगी और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के जमा नियंत्रण में अनुसूचित बैंक की अभिरक्षा में रखा जाएगा।

14. सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार निवेश न करने पर न्यासी बोर्ड अलग-अलग रूप से और एक साथ केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त या उसके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा लगाए गए अधिक प्रभार का उत्तरदायी होगा।

15. न्यासी बोर्ड एक वस्तु-व्याज रजिस्टर तैयार करेगा और व्याज और विमोचन आय को समय पर वसूली सुनिश्चित करेगा।

16. जमा किए गए अंशदानों, निकाले गए और प्रत्येक कर्मचारी से संबंधित व्याज को दिखाने के न्यासी बोर्ड विस्तृत लेखे तैयार करेगा।

17. वित्तीय लेखा वर्ष की समाप्ति के छः माह के अन्दर बोर्ड प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को वार्षिक लेखा विवरण जारी करेगा।

18. बोर्ड प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को वार्षिक लेखा विवरण के स्थान पर पासबुक जारी कर सकता है। ये पास-बुके कर्मचारियों की अभिरक्षा में रहेंगी और कर्मचारियों के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर बोर्ड के द्वारा इन्हें अधिसूचना दिया जाएगा।

19. लेखा वर्ष के पहले दिन आदि शेष पर प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लेखे में व्याज उस दर से जमा किया जाएगा जिसका न्यासी बोर्ड निर्णय करें परन्तु यह उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 60 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित दर से कम नहीं होगा।

20. यदि न्यासी बोर्ड केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित व्याज की दर इस कारण से कि निवेश पर आय कम है या किसी अन्य कारण से अदा करने में असमर्थ है तो इस कमी को नियोक्ता पूरा करेगा।

21. नियोक्ता भविष्य निधि की चोरी के कारण लूट-धूसूर, छानछा, गबन अथवा किसी अन्य कारण से हुई हानि को पूरा करेगा।

22. नियोक्ता और न्यासी बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को ऐसी विवरणियाँ प्रस्तुत करेगा जो समय-समय पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार/केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त निर्धारित करें।

23. उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 69 को जैली घर किसी कर्मचारी को निधि के सदस्य न रहने पर यदि स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में नियोक्ताओं के अंशदानों को जप्त करने की व्यवस्था है तो न्यासी बोर्ड इस प्रकार जप्त की गई राशियों का अलग से लेखा तैयार करेगा

और उसे प्रयोजनों के लिए उपभोग करेगा जो केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त की पूर्ण अनुमति से सुनिश्चित किया गया हो।

24. स्थापना के भ. निधि नियमों में किसी बात के होते हुए भी सेवानिवृत्त होने अथवा किसी अन्य स्थापना में रोजगार लगने के परिणामस्वरूप किसी व्यक्ति के निधि की सदस्यता न रहने पर यदि यह देखने में आता है कि स्थापना के भ. नि. नियमों के अन्तर्गत अंशदान की दर जब्ती आदि की दर, सांविधिक स्कीम की दरों की तुलना में कम अनुकूल हैं तो उस का अंतर नियोक्ता द्वारा दिया जाएगा।

25. नियोक्ता, भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन से संबंधित सभी खर्चे जिसमें लेखों के रखरखाव रिटर्न प्रस्तुत किए जाने, राशियों का अन्तरण शामिल है, वहन करेगा।

26. नियोक्ता अनुचित प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित निधि के नियमों की एक प्रति तथा जब भी कोई संशोधन होता है, उसकी मुख्य बातों को कर्मचारियों के बहुमत की भाषा में अनुवाद करके स्थापना के बोर्ड पर लगाएगा।

27. समुचित सरकार स्थापना की चालू छूट पर और शर्तें लगा सकती हैं।

28. यदि उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्थापना वर्ग जिसमें उसकी स्थापना आती है, पर अंशदान की दर बढ़ाई जाती है, नियोक्ता भविष्य निधि अंशदान की दर उचित रूप में बढ़ायेगा ताकि उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले लाभों से स्थापना को स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले भविष्य निधि के लाभ किसी भी प्रकार से कम न हों।

29. उक्त शर्तों में से किसी एक से उल्लंघन पर छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

[एस 35015/13/96—एस. एस. —II]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, भवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1996

S.O. 3217.—Whereas M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exception under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 (19 f 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits which on the whole are not less favourable to the employees than benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule

annexed here to the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall provide for such facilities for inspection and pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may from time to time direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

2. The rate of contribution payable under the provident fund rules of the establishment shall at no time be lower than those payable under the said Act in respect of the unexempted establishments and the said Scheme framed thereunder.

3. In the matter of advances, the scheme of the exempted establishment shall not be less favourable than the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.

4. Any amendment to the said Scheme which is more beneficial to the employees than the existing rules of the establishment shall be made applicable to them automatically. The employer shall not however make any other amendment in its P. F. rules without the approval of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their points of view.

5. All employees (as defined in section 2 (f) of the said Act) who would have been eligible to become members of the Provident Fund had the establishment not been granted exemption shall be enrolled as members.

6. Where an employee who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund (Statutory) or a provident fund of any other exempted establishment is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enroll him as a member of the fund and arrange to have the accumulations in the provident fund account of such employee with his previous employer transferred and credited to his account.

7. The employer shall establish a Board of Trustees for the management of the provident fund according to such directions as may be given by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or by the Central Government, as the case may be, from time to time.

8. The provident fund shall vest in the Board of Trustees who will be responsible for and accountable to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation inter-alia for proper accounts of the receipts into and payments from the provident fund and the balances in their custody.

9. The Board of Trustees shall meet at least once in every three months and shall function in accordance with the guidelines that may be issued from time to time by the Central Government/Central Provident Fund Commissioner or and officer authorised by him.

10. The accounts of the Provident Fund maintained by the Board of Trustees shall be subject to audit by a qualified independent Chartered Accountant annually. Where considered necessary, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner shall have the right to have the accounts re-audited by any other qualified auditor and the expenses so incurred shall be borne by the employer.

11. A copy of the audited annual provident fund accounts together with the audited balance sheet of the establishment for each accounting year shall be submitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner within six months after the close of the financial year. For this purpose the financial year of the provident fund shall be from the 1st of April, to the 31st of March.

12. The employer shall transfer to the Board of Trustees the contributions payable to the Provident Fund by himself and employees by the 15th of each month following the

month for which the contributions are payable. The employer shall be liable to pay simple interest for any delay in payment of the establishment is liable in similar circumstances.

13. The Board of Trustees shall invest the monies in the fund as per directions that may be given by the Government from time to time. The securities shall be obtained in the name of the Board of Trustees and shall be kept in the custody of a scheduled bank under the Credit Control of the Reserve Bank of India.

14. Failure to make investments as per directions of the Government shall make the Board of Trustees separately and jointly liable to surcharge as may be imposed by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or his representative.

15. The Board of Trustees shall maintain a scriptwise register and ensure timely realisation of interest.

16. The Board of Trustees shall maintain detailed accounts to show the contributions credited, withdrawal and interest in respect of each employee.

17. The Board shall issue an annual statement of accounts to every employee within six months of the closure of financial/accounting year.

18. The Board may, instead of the annual statement of accounts, issue pass books to every employee. Those pass book shall remain in the custody of the employees and will be brought uptodate by the Board on presentation by the employees.

19. The accounts of each employee shall be credited with interest calculated on the opening balance as on the 1st day of the accounting year at such rate as may be decided by the Board of Trustees but shall not be lower than the rate declared by the Central Government under para 60 of the said Scheme.

20. If the Board of Trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the Central Government for the reason that the return on investment is less or for any other reason than the deficiency shall be made good by the employer.

21. The employer shall also make good any other loss that may be caused to the Provident Fund due to theft burglary, defalcation mis-appropriation or any other reason.

22. The employer as well as the Board of Trustees shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner as the Central Government/Central Provident Fund Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

23. If the Provident Fund rules of the establishment provide for forfeiture of the employees' contribution in cases where an employee ceases to be a member of the fund or the lines of para 59 of the said Scheme, the Board of Trustees shall maintain a separate account of the amount so forfeited prior to 1st January, 1990 utilise by the B-O-T for such purposes as may be determined with the prior approval of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

24. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Provident Fund Rules of the establishment, if on the cessation of any individual from the membership of the fund consequent on retiring from service or on taking up the employment in some other establishment, it is found that the date of forfeiture etc., under the P.F. Rules of the establishment are less favourable as compared to these under the statutory Scheme, the difference shall be borne by the employer.

25. The employer shall bear all the expenses of the administration of the provident fund including the maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, transfer of accumulations.

26. The employer shall display on the notice board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the fund as approved by the appropriate authority and as and when amended there to alongwith a translation of the salient points thereof in the language of the majority of the employees.

27. The appropriate Government may lay down any further conditions for continued exemption of the establishment.

28. The employee shall enhance the rate of provident fund contributions appropriately if the rate of provident fund contribution is enhanced under the said Act so that the benefits under the Provident Fund Scheme of the establishment shall not become less favourable than the benefits provided under the Act.

29. The exemption is liable to be cancelled for violation of any of the above conditions.

[No. S-35015/13/96-SS. II]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 नवम्बर, 1996

का. आ. 3218:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. बी. ओ. टेलीकोम करीमनगर के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में विवादक जी ए. प्रभाकर, क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-96 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-40013/5/95-आई आर (सी. यू.)]

के. वी. बी. उन्नी, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th November, 1996

S.O. 3218.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Arbitrator, Shri Probhakar, RLC (C) Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of S.D.O. Telecom., Karimnagar and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-1996.

[No. L-40013/5/95-IR. (DU)]

K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer,

ANNEXURE

AWARD IN THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION, KARIMNAGAR AND THEIR WORKMEN REPRESENTED BY THE ALL INDIA TELECOM EMPLOYEES UNION LINE STAFF AND GROUP 'D', KARIMNAGAR, OVER ALLEGED ILLEGAL TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF SHRI B. RAJENDER, EX-CASUAL LABOUR.

A. PRABHAKAR

ARBITRATOR

AND

REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER(C)
HYDERABAD

PARTIES PRESENT :

(i) On behalf of the Department of Telecommunication : Shri M. Venkata Swamy, J.T.O., M.I.S., Office of the T.D.M., Karimnagar—P.O. (A.P.).

(ii) On behalf of the workman/Union : Shri A. Rajamouli, Area Secretary, AITEU, Karimnagar—P.O. (A. P.).

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide Notification No. L-40013/5/95-IR. (DU), dated the 16th August, 1995 which was duly received on 13-5-1996 referred the industrial dispute between the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telecommunication, Karimnagar (herein after referred to as SDOT for brevity) and All India Telecom Employees Union, Line Staff Group 'D' Karimnagar-P.O. (herein after referred to as "UNION" for brevity) regarding alleged illegal retrenchment of Shri B. Rajender, Ex-Casual Labour to the undersigned for Arbitration.

Hearing in the above dispute was held on 30th May, 1996. 11th June, 1996, 20th June, 1996 and finally on 5th July, 1996 at Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)'s Office at Hyderabad.

The only issue involved in the instant dispute is to whether the services of Shri B. Rajender, Ex-Casual Labour were illegally retrenched by the SDOT, Karimnagar or not. The brief contention of both the parties is furnished hereunder.

The Union stated that Shri B. Rajender worked as casual labour intermittently in the following months in the sub-division.

Year	Month	M.R. No.	W/o No.	No. of day
1986	February	19/10	172/85-86	14 days
	March	24/19	185/85-86	28 "
	April	9/30	04/86-87	28 "
	May	31/15	16/86-87	31 "
	June, 86	4/32	01/86-87	27 "
	July	20/32	52/86-87	31 "
	August	06/33	66/86-87	26 "
	September	01/34	19/86-87	30 "
	October	17/34	109/86-87	25 "
	November	07/35	136/86-87	28 "
	December	24/35	150/86-87	22 "
1987	January	14/36	165/86-87	31 "
	February	12708/4	180/86-87	07 "
	March, 87	12708/23	200/86-87	20 "

Total No. of days worked

348 day

Whereas the SDOT stated that there was no discrepancy at all with regard to the number of days worked by the workman. The SDOT contended that the workman remained absent for more than five years, but he was not removed from service. The workman was therefore not served with any notice by the then SDOT as the workman himself left the services for more than five years and no payment has also been made in lieu of notice. The seniority list for temporary status mazdoors/casual mazdoors being maintained in the sub-division. The mate workman who was working along with Shri B. Rajender and regularly working workmen were considered for temporary status and regularised. Had Shri B. Rajender not been absent for the long period, he could have been considered for temporary status and regularisation.

Whereas the Union contended that the workman never left the services on his own, but the stopped attending to the workman at the instance of the management. Moreover, the workman was assured that he would be called for work as and when requirement is there. Even then the workman used to approach the SDOT Karimnagar now and then who in turn used to reply that he would be called for work if there is a requirement. One Shri A. Kishan who is junior to Shri B. Rajender who is junior to Shri B. Rajender i.e., the workman has been working as temporary mazdoor at present and one Shri B. Mallaiiah who is also junior to the workman is absorbed as regular mazdoor. Knowing that his juniors have been found working in Karimnagar Sub-Division, the workman approached the management to consider him for temporary status whereas management did not consider his request. Since the workman has been staying in a remote place he could not come to know about the working of his juniors in the same division and other divisions. As a result there was delay in approaching the concerned authorities for condonation of delay. The Union contended that since the workman did not abandon the duty on his own and he was asked not to come for duty by the then SDOT, he should be taken as a casual labour without any prejudice. The Union in support of their contention filed the following documents :—

1. Supreme Court direction to the Department of Telecom to take back all casual mazdoors who have been discharged after 30-03-1985.
2. The order of the Central Administrative Tribunal Bench, New Delhi in O. A. No. 529/88, dated 4-5-1988 regarding reinstatement of casual labourers.
3. Notice of termination in respect of casual daily rated mazdoors in the P & T Department, DG P&T No. 269/130/78-STN Dated 1-10-1984.
4. DG P & T No. 269/86/78-STN (part) dated 5-1-1980 circular regarding preference to

the casual mazdoors for their absorption—employment and regular absorption of casual mazdoors Clarification.

5. DG P & T No. 28-11-77-SR/STN dated 22-10-80 circular regarding retrenchment on non-availability of work—Guidelines.
6. DG P & T No. 269/23/83-STN dated 2-4-83 circular ordering not to dispense the services of senior casual labour.
7. DOT No. 269/23/83-STN dated 24-2-86 circular regarding entrusting departmental construction/installation works to outside agencies re-deployment of existing casual labourers during their idle period.
8. Labour Law Absorption Daily rated casual labour in P & T Department doing work similar to that of regular workers of the department Scheme directed to be made for absorption if casual labourers continuously working in the department for more than one year.
9. Award of the Industrial Tribunal—I. Hyderabad in I.D. No. 42 of 1990 regarding the absorption of casual mazdoor into department as regular mazdoor afresh.
10. Absorption of casual mazdoors and part-time casual mazdoors in regular establishments—Eligibility of casual mazdoors—Classification regarding Circular DG P&T No. 270-12/75-STB-I dated 30-8-78.

The SDOT held that it may be possible to consider the workman's request unless the break period is condoned by the Competent Authority.

Shri B. Rajender was examined on oath and stated that he was working as casual labour from 6-2-1986 to 31-5-87 for 439 days continuously without any break and later on the management orally advised me not to attend the work effect from 1-6-1987. Neither he was given notice for retrenching his services nor paid amount in lieu of notice. He stated that the following juniors are working with the SDO[P] Karimnagar.

- (i) Shri Kondaiah.
- (ii) Shri A. Kishan
- (iii) Shri B. Mallaiiah and
- (iv) Shri N. Yellaiah.

The above workers joined in the department. However, the management allowed them to work continuously. Though he requested the management to take back him into service orally on several occasions, the management did not consider it. Later on he approached the Union at the instance of his friend, to take up the matter with the Conciliation machinery. He further stated that he has not joined any organisation for work and is waiting for re-appointment. He requested that he should be reinstated as casual mazdoor with back wages.

From the above, the issue arises for decision is was to whether the termination of services of Shri B. Rajender amount to illegal retrenchment, if so, what relief he is entitled to ?"

It could be seen from the statement of the SDOT and Union that there was no controversy with regard to the number of musters put in by him during the year 1986 and 1987. He had worked for 439 days with effect from 6-2-1986 to 31-5-87 (348 days approved by the than SDOT and remaining unsigned musters). The SDOT also confirmed and certified that the workman had worked for 348 days from February, 1986 to March, 1987 and furnished full particulars with bill Nos. etc. The Union also accepted the particulars furnished by the SDOT during the course of hearing held on 5-7-1996. He was asked not to come for duty orally.

Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines retrenchment as termination by the employer of the services of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action but does not include.

- (i) voluntary retirement of the workman or retirement of workman on reaching the age of superannuation of the contract of employment between the employer and workman contains stipulated in that behalf or
- (ii) termination of service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on the expiry of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein or
- (iii) termination of service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health.

The explanation is wide enough to include all termination of services of a workman for any reason whatsoever.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in State Bank of India vs. N. Sundaramoney—1976 (3) SCR-16 held that "a breakdown of Section 2(oo) unmistakably expands the semantics of retrenchment." Termination for any reason whatsoever are the key words. Whatever the reason, every termination spells retrenchment. To protect the weak against the strong, this policy of comprehensive definition has been effectuated. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Punjab Land

Development and Reclamation Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh-1990-II-CLR, held that when we analyse the mental process in drafting the definition of retrenchment in Section 2(oo) of the Act. We find that firstly it is to mean the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, except those expressly excluded in the Section. The Hon'ble Supreme Court held in D. K. Yadav Vs. J.M.A. Industries Ltd., 1993-II-CLR-116 that "termination of the service of a workman without notice for remaining unauthorised absent, even in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders is illegal as the Principles of Natural Justice were not complied with".

In the light of the Supreme Court decision, the termination of the services of Shri B. Rajender amounts to retrenchment. No workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by the employer unless the conditions precedent to retrenchment as laid down under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

It may be seen from the SDOT's statement that the workman was neither given the notice nor paid wages in lieu of notice. Effecting retrenchment without compliance with the requirements of Section 25F as bad in law and the workman concerned can claim reinstatement as per the Supreme Court, case laws of Narotam Chopra Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court and others 1988-CLR-220-SC, Gammon India Ltd., Vs. Nirajan Dass 1984 (1) SCC-509 are relevant in this connection.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court while disposing the writ Petition (a) No. 1280 of 1989 on 17-4-1990 held that "we direct the respondent i.e., Union of India and others to prepare a scheme on a rational basis for absorbing as far as practicable the casual labourers including the petitioners belonging to Telecom Department who have continuously worked for more than one year and this should be done within six months from now.

The DG P & T vide his letter No. 269/130/78-STN dated 1-10-1984 issued orders that such a notice of one month is required to be served upon a casual mazdoor who served the department for atleast a total period of 240 days in a year before termination of his service or one month wages in lieu thereof be paid to him. The department had also instructed vide its letter No. 269/23/23-STN dated 2-4-83 that

in one case the services of senior casual labour should be dispensed with after retaining the junior casual labour in any unit due to no work. The Department further held that on its order No. DG P & T No. 270-12/75-STB-I dated 30-8-78 that the seniority of eligible casual mazdoors may be determined on the basis of the number of days they have worked in the department as casual mazdoors.

It may be seen from the workers statement that some of his juniors have been accorded temporary status and some of them have been regularised and this has not been denied by the SDOT.

Though a series of decisions were given by the Department of Telecommunication with regard to retrenchment and absorption of casual mazdoors, none of them have been followed unfortunately in the instant case. Nor any interest has been shown to follow the instructions of the Department. Thus it clearly establishes the flagrant of violations of departmental instructions.

In the light of the above Supreme Court decisions and departmental instructions, the termination of the services of Shri B. Rajender i.e., the workman amounts to illegal retrenchment. The workman is required to be reinstated with full back wages and continuity of service in the event of illegal retrenchment. However, keeping the delay in raising the dispute, request to the Union and workman in view; the SDOT, Krimnagar is hereby at Mazdoor and accord temporary status as per Departmental instructions. The workman will not be entitled to claim back wages and any other consequential benefits in these circumstances.

I consider the above as fair and just and give my award accordingly.

V. Thalladi|-

A. PRABHAKAR, Regional Labour
Commissioner (C)
And Arbitrator.